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19
STARTING A POULTRY FARM—MICHAEL K. BOYER

JUNE, 1908

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

ONE YEAR 50c.—THREE YEARS \$1

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FOR
POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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COMPANY
Knoxville Tenn.



POULTRY DISEASES AND THEIR CURES—J. C. CLIPP

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T. L. BAYNE, RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.

Cup Won at
Bristol Show.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 5

Knoxville, Tenn., June, 1908

(Whole No. 49) No. 1

POULTRY DISEASES AND THEIR CURES

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY JUDGE J. C. CLIPP

THERE are almost numberless diseases of fowls and almost as many remedies as there are diseases, and as the heated months are approaching the many diseases fowls fall heir to will get in their work and make havoc in a most horrifying manner, if every precaution is not used in preventing the various diseases from getting in their work before real hot weather appears. The common troubles that appear during the summer months as a rule are:

Cholera, Limberneck, Bowel Trouble and Gapes.

All these diseases can be prevented if sanitary conditions are carefully observed. Another cause of these diseases which should be avoided is too close inbreeding. Too close inbreeding impairs the stamina and vitality of the fowls quicker than some would suppose. In fact inbreeding is the direct cause of various diseases cropping out in many flocks. Another direct cause of the fatal diseases is the accumulation of filth in and around the poultry houses.

Filthy Drinking Water and Improper Ventilation

is the direct route to hundreds and thousands of the fatalities in poultry throughout the country. As previously stated

to always be doping fowls with all manner of strong drugs, but administer the "ounce of prevention" instead of the "pound of cure." The breeding birds should not only be in good health, but should be absolutely free from any taint of disease. Very often we have a very valuable exhibition male we wish to use in our breeding pens that during the past winter suffered severely with roup or canker, or perhaps both, and such an individual should never be used under any circumstances. If a valuable individual has only suffered with acute roup or cold and the disease has never impaired his vitality, no harm is likely to result from the use of such a bird. But where the disease has developed into a chronic state, the use of such birds will show its effect in the progeny at the first appearance of severe weather, early in the fall.

It Would be Wisdom to Kill Such a Bird

and burn his carcass, and invest \$25 or \$50 in his superior Such move as this is like "pulling eye-teeth," but any veteran breeder is bound to admit that it is the cheapest plan in the end. What we want is strong, rugged chickens that will mature rapidly, developing into first class individuals; such birds will, without question, net the owner ten times the amount of money a poor, sickly, offensive flock will.

We have seen birds suffering with consumption heading the breeding pens of some amateur breeders; the result was infertile eggs, unhealthy chicks, more than ninety-five per cent. of the chicks dying before the chicks were half matured; yet the owner was at a loss to know what the trouble was. We are compelled to say some mortalities in many flocks are due to ignorance, while in a majority of instances the trouble is due to shiftless, lazy attendants.

We never use, knowingly, a bird for breeding purposes that has ever been seriously sick with any disease that was likely to be transmitted to the offspring. While we do not renovate our poultry quarters as often as we should, owing to being over crowded for the time, we arrange to give a general cleaning up occasionally.

Burning the Litter, Disinfect by Spraying

thoroughly the interior of houses with fifty per cent. crude carbolic acid, using air slacked lime over roosts, in the nest boxes and over the runs, watching the flock daily for any appearance of a fowl showing symptoms of disease. If one remains on roost in morning longer than the rest of flock, we try to locate the trouble. If one shows signs of dysentery we remove to some isolated place and prescribe the best known remedy for this particular disease. When the fowls present symptoms of bowel trouble, shut off the food supply from the remaining apparently well birds, compelling them to fast for a few days or pick up their own living from off the range until their digestive organs have been set right by nature's laws. This method will prove beneficial with some of the "Poultry Cranks" as over eating is

The Result of Nine Tenths of the Diseases

in the human family. If the fowls are compelled to drink a little lime water for a few days and not permitted to drink any other, the simple remedy will soon set all bowel trouble disorders in a normal condition. As the heated summer months advance and the lice seem to be gaining ground, spray every week with some creosote antiseptic. Any tar creosote is powerful and certain death to lice or mites. Where everything is kept in a first-class sanitary condition the fowls should go into winter quarters with but comparatively few mortalities.



King Jake, Buff Rock Cock, 1st at Ft. Wayne and Elwood, Ind. Owned by J. G. Comfort, the Buff Rock Krank, Knoxville, Tenn.

to prevent all these expensive troubles is to carefully observe sanitary conditions at all times every month in the year, every day in the week. Diseases in fowls are most easily handled before they reach the fowls. Hence, if you doctor at all, doctor the fowls before they get sick. By this we do not mean

STARTING A POULTRY FARM

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY MICHAEL K. BOYER.

A POULTRY farm built upon a secure foundation, is sure to be successful if afterwards properly managed. It is not only necessary to make the right kind of start, but the work must be regularly and faithfully performed, day in and day out.

As a rule, beginners start with great enthusiasm, and not a few build air castles; but to very many of them the sameness of the work, the close application, the constant watching, soon become monotonous, and then there is a shirking of duty, neglect, carelessness—and the enterprise becomes a failure. The point is to begin small—measure the size of the initial step with the amount of capital and experience at hand.

It is often the case that men with more or less available capital practically put all their money in houses and stock. This is a mistake, and more so in the case of those who have had no personal experience in the work.

In the parlance of today, "a man must be onto his job."

He Must Know What to Do and How Best to Do It.

He must be aware that inexperience may cause leaks, and leaks will soon sink the enterprise.

It is a noteworthy fact that the most successful poultry farms of today are those that have started from a small beginning and gradually expanded as business and experience warranted. Men who would not go into the dry goods business for the reason that "they know nothing about it," will build houses and stock them, and expect the hens to do the rest.

Hens, like cows, yield a profit according to the treatment given them. They will not stand neglect. They are hard workers when properly rewarded, but can be the most idle and indifferent producers when made to shift for themselves.

Our agricultural colleges have done much to teach the new aspirants how to tread in poultry paths, and men and women who endeavor to improve by these excellently arranged courses of instruction, will have won half the battle—the other half naturally belongs to practical experience.

A man with one thousand dollars had better invest one-half of it in buildings, stock and fixtures, and reserve the other half for feed and running expenses, then invest the whole amount in the equipment and have to go in debt for the feed.

Eggs and poultry are staple crops, and the demand is far greater than the supply. This country needs more poultry farms, and they will be successful when properly built and managed. But the beginning must be small, and the growth gradual, so that every part of the work is properly noted and correctly performed.

Ducks and Geese On a Farm.

The duck laying season opens in February, although a number of early hatched ducklings began laying in January. The first eggs of the season are rarely fertile.

The duck house should have an earth floor, and this ought to be heavily bedded with leaves, straw, or some other light litter.

It is claimed by those who have tried it, that a cross of Muscovy drake on Pekin ducks will produce sterile progeny.

While breeding ducks can be successfully kept on land, it has been proved that those having the advantage of bathing water keep in a more healthful condition, and there is greater fertility in their eggs. Bathing is the only real exercise a duck can take, for, unlike the hen, she cannot scratch. A less number of drakes are needed in a flock where bathing water is supplied.

The age of vigor and productiveness in a duck is about double that of the hen. Ducks have been successfully bred up until seven years of age.

Geese enjoy low, wet pastures. They do not thrive in confined quarters. Grass and water is their principal diet. According to an experiment tried some years ago in Rhode Island, fall-sown rye, spring-sown oats and peas, and sweet corn furnish the finest kind of pasture.

Matthieu, the cook of Cardinal de Rohan, was the first who suggested the use of liver of the goose for pies. In Europe the liver of the goose is much esteemed, which is sold to pie makers who make of it the well-known pies.

Ducklings usually start to molt when eleven weeks of age, and it will require about six weeks for them to finish the process, and get into good condition again. For that reason ducklings should be marketed at ten weeks of age, for after that they are more apt to lose weight than gain it.

Eel grass, such as is found in the bottom of the creeks of Long Island, seems to be a natural food for ducks. Inland breeders substitute steeped clover hay or alfalfa, and some chop up green rye, oats or corn. Where there is a scarcity of green food, more bran must be fed in the ration.

Richardson, a former English authority, said the ideal gander has large dimensions, active gait, lively and clear eyes, an ever-ready and hoarse voice, and a demeanor of full boldness. The goose should be chosen for her weight of body, steadiness of deportment, and breadth of foot—a quality said to indicate the presence of other excellences.

In 1869, J. Brace, at that time one of England's foremost poultry authorities, said there seemed to be a great diversity of opinion among writers relative to the domestic goose of America, many contending that they derived their parentage from Canada's wild goose. On the other hand it was said by eminent ornithologists that the American wild goose is identical with the Canadian, and that the latter derives its name from the former breed.

The American Standard of Perfection classifies the weights of geese as follows: Toulouse and Embden, adult gander, 25 pounds; young gander, 20 pounds; adult goose, 23 pounds; young goose, 18 pounds. African, adult gander, 20 pounds; young gander, 16 pounds; adult goose, 18 pounds; young goose, 14 pounds. Chinese and Canada, adult gander, 16 pounds; young gander, 12 pounds; adult goose, 14 pounds; young goose 10 pounds. Egyptian, adult gander, 15 pounds; young gander, 12 pounds; adult goose, 12 pounds; young goose, 9 pounds.

Clover As a Producer of Eggs and Milk.

Clover is as much an egg producer as it is a producer of milk. It is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter. Having a high nutritive ratio, it is equal to barley, and almost as high as wheat. Its action is to extend the food ration, reduce the too-concentrated grain food, and prevent the accumulation of internal fat. The second crop, or "rowen" clover is the best. Clover should be cut when in full blossom. Let it grow until the first blossoms begin to turn brown.

Charcoal a Great Absorber of Impurities.

Charcoal is an excellent corrective of the evil of injudicious over-feeding, and also is a good remedy in bowel disorders in poultry. Having wonderful absorbent powers, especially for gases, only a small quantity should be put in the feed hoppers at a time on account of its absorptive nature. It should be kept in a thoroughly dry vessel with a close-fitting cover, so as to exclude the air. If charcoal is heated well before given to the poultry, it will have a tendency to drive off impurities which may have become absorbed, and will be equal to fresh charcoal.

A Little Turkey Talk.

In turkey culture, never use a gobbler that is akin to the hens. Inbreeding is the cause of much of the "bad luck" in raising the young.

Ginger, if fed poultry for too long a time, is apt to weaken the digestive organs, while asafoetida and gentian are excellent digestive stimulants. Asafoetida, garlic and onions have a good effect on the lungs and bronchia.

When a fowl has a bilious look, dysentery and then costiveness, it is a strong indication that it is suffering from liver trouble. When the edges of the comb and wattles are of a purplish red, it is a sign of indigestion. Fowls in good health always have a bright red comb.

Before they sell the eggs received, commission men take them to a dark room where they are "candled." The egg is held in the left hand, before a strong light, and the top shaded with the right hand. If the air cell is small, they know the egg is fresh. If the albumen is noted to be slightly thin and watery, and the air space larger than that of a fresh egg, it indicates a month old. If the albumen is still more watery, and the air space greatly enlarged, it is put down as two months old. About a month or two after that the air space reaches about the center of the egg, and it is declared worthless.

The age of a fowl cannot always be told by the size of spurs. In the yard of the writer there is a three year old hen that could easily be mistaken for a pullet or yearling hen. But there is a dull, heavy look under the eyes of an old bird which an expert will detect at a glance. The best plan is to band all the birds and a record kept of their ages.

McCULLOUGH'S POULTRY POINTERS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY PLUMMER McCULLOUGH

MANY of our poultry journals are discussing the judging question at present. It is a question that can be discussed with profit if gone at in the right way. It is really amusing to see how the different editors stand on this subject. One editor is a crank on shape and seems to think that a bird of true shape should win regardless of poor color and other minor defects, while another thinks of nothing but color of plumage, and would give a

First Prize to a Plymouth Rock On a Langsham Body provided the barring and proper color was there.

We must not be too quick to criticise our judges. They are not infallible; moreover there may be some who look after the dollar part of the business. In judging we must look well to all points. Don't let a good body shape or snappy color get away with you. These are all right, but place the ribbon on the best bird as a whole and don't get "rattled". We will take for instance a Barred Rock cockerel that is extra fine in shape but very frassy. We would not want to give a prize to such a bird at all, no matter how good in shape. On the other hand, take a Barred Rock cockerel that is fine in barring and color, but is a tall, stilty fellow in shape: would it be right to award such a bird a prize? We doubt it. In a "stew" like this, where the birds are about equal on other footings, it would be a hard matter to solve, as neither would be valuable as breeders.

One thing we do think, and that is that there is entirely

Too Much Re-judging Done By the Poultry Editors.

Take a show like Boston or New York; how often do we see the editor write as follows as he describes the winners: "First pen really the poorest in the class; fourth pullet a gem. Should have been first; second cockerel by far the best in the class," etc. Now just let us act sensibly and reason a little together. First, the judge that passed on these classes no doubt handled every specimen carefully, noting their small

defects as well as those more serious. He has compared them side by side, and, by summing them all up, put up the awards where he thinks they belong. Along comes a "smartie" who is editing a poultry paper and he sticks his beak in this coop, then in that one, or perhaps he

Just "Pokes" the Birds With His Umbrella

and he has discovered in one glance that the fourth prize cockerel should have been placed first, though he has probably never handled him.

We must remember there are many things we cannot see in a coop. Often a wry tail will not show in a coop. The closed wing may have some black in primaries. There may be a stub on toe, or a crooked breast bone, a lump on back, and a dozen other things that this poultry editor failed to see; but he goes on to tell where the ribbons should have been placed. Don't criticise too much unless you have ample room to do so. It is an insult to the judge.

Before closing I want to say a word in regard to symmetry.

What Is "Symmetry." It Is the Bird As a Whole.

It is perfection of form. In making a cut for symmetry you are not making a cut on any certain section, but are cutting the bird on shape as a whole. There are a great many people who don't know what symmetry is. Only a short time ago I stated in this paper where I saw the score card signed by a world renowned judge where a pullet was cut. I think 2 1-2 points on shape in the different sections, but passed without a cut on symmetry. This would be impossible. If she was perfect in shape she would pass without a cut on symmetry, but such was not the case. Please tell me of what value is a score card like the one named?

Just before I forget it, I want to say to keep those old fowls free from lice. Use louse killer freely. Keep the young stock moving. Try hopper feeding. They won't eat as much and will grow much faster.

POULTRY WORK FOR JUNE

BY THE EDITOR

THE most important work this month is in caring for the new crop of chicks, so they may continue to grow and feather out properly. Shade is important from now on; plenty of fresh, clean water and a continual fight against lice and mites. Be sure not to crowd the little fellows; if you do they will be overheated, debilitated and liable to catch cold. Crowding is a prolific source of lice, and some of the smaller chicks are likely to be trampled to death. Spread them out as much as you can; it is much more sanitary too.

Get the chicks off the ground as soon as possible. We use roosts of varying heights, beginning with one about four inches from the ground and changing for higher ones as the chicks grow.

It is not too late now to hatch out a few more chicks, if for any reason you have not been able to get them out earlier. Set eggs till the tenth of June; chicks will thrive and make good ones with a little extra care. They must be kept separate from the earlier chicks; be kept free from lice; have plenty of shade; fresh, cool water, and a regular supply of beef scrap or some other animal food. Small bugs are few and far between in June, so if possible put the late hatched chicks on fresh new ground which has not been gone over by the earlier birds.

This month separate your males; give them a rest, with shade and good feed; it will be better for them and the eggs from the hens will keep much better.

Now is a good time to clean out all the old litter from the houses; have them bare and feed the fowls in the yards. If possible grow a crop in every other run; it will freshen up

the ground and provide green food; then in the fall the other runs can be planted for fall pasture. If it is not possible to do this cut off a corner with six inch planks, spade up and sow in oats or rape; cover the top with poultry wire; when high enough the fowls can nip off the tops, but are not able to pull or scratch up the plants. Burn all old nest material, scald the boxes and put in fresh straw. Boiling water is fine for killing mites; pour it over the roosts, dropping boards, and especially in all cracks which can be gotten at.

Dust the old fowls regularly every month with a good lice powder, particularly the males; they are not regular with the dust bath as the hens. When your hatching is over don't leave the incubator just as they are at the end of the season; clean up thoroughly, empty all lamps, clean them, wrap them up from the dust, put some camphor balls in the machines to save the felt parts from moths and cover the machines with cloth to keep them clean and free from dust. A little care now will mean a longer and more efficient service. The late set hens must be in a cool place, with plenty of shade and ventilation; on the ground is best. Be particular to give the older fowls plenty of cool, fresh water these hot days; reduce the number in each house, if possible; put ten now where fifteen were kept in the winter time. Now is a good time to get a start with stock much cheaper than earlier in the season; as most of the best breeders sell eggs now at reduced prices and stock too, as they are breaking up their breeding pens and need room for the youngsters, some fine breeders can now be bought at comparatively low prices.

Don't forget charcoal; its use in summer is most important, as a corrective and a health preserver. It's good for man, beast and bird.

PHEASANTS BENEFICIAL TO THE FARMER

BY W. F. KENDRICK, OF THE KENDRICK PHEASANTRIES, DENVER, COL.

The actual, computable benefit to be derived from the addition to a farm or orchard of a score or more of insectivorous birds is one regarding which neither the professional mathematician nor the watchful, intelligent grower can reach a definite, dollar-and-cents conclusion.

But it is a certainty, that any winged creature which devours or annihilates insect pests, or the common field mouse; or which uproots and destroys noxious weeds and the persistent dandelion, is of incalculable benefit to the fruit and

often extends to him the mantle of his protection, thus exposing destruction is *entirely due* to the rapid decrease in the number of insect destroying birds."

That the loss of this \$800,000,000 each year is preventable by the exercise of a fair amount of protection on the part of the farmer and the pomologist, and by the strict enforcement of the game and penal laws now on the statute books, is readily acknowledged; but where the transgressor of these laws is a neighbor, or a friendly pot-hunter, the farmer too

The group of Chinese and English Ring-necks, Silver, Reeves, Goldens and some other varieties of Pheasants from the Pheasantries of W. F. Kendrick, of Denver, photographed while roosting at night on big cakes of ice during the month of January, is a decided novelty. The preparation for flash-light disturbed them somewhat and a few slipped off, but they sleep night after night on the ice or snow, or on heaps of brush in preference to what human beings would consider more comfortable quarters of perches under shed enclosures, showing that the birds are hardy and can live and enjoy life in the midst of snow and cold, as readily as in the warmer climes.

This flash-light was made for Mr. Kendrick to illustrate practically and convincingly by ocular demonstration the hardiness of the different varieties of Pheasants on constant exhibition at Denver's City Park forming the largest and most gorgeous collection of Pheasants in a public park in the world.



2940—PHEASANTS SLEEPING ON ICE
COPYRIGHTED BY W.F. KENDRICK, DENVER, CO.

grain grower; and all this the pheasant does. Though absolutely definite figures are, from the nature of the losses, an impossibility, yet fair approximations are constantly made and are accepted by those conversant with local conditions, some portions of the conclusions reached being decided; others being comparative.

The appalling extent of the slaughter of the insectivorous birds is proven beyond question by the tremendous annual increase in the losses to fruit and grain crops through caterpillars, worms, mice scale and the scores of other pests infesting the orchards, the grain, cotton, alfalfa and sugar beet fields of this country; which losses to the horticulturist and the farmer were recently estimated by the president of the National Audubon Societies, Mr. William Dutcher, to foot up the amazing yearly total of a greater sum than the complete capitalization of the national banks of the United States, and amounting to nearly as large a sum as there is now on deposit in the postal savings bank of France.

And this enormous amount a yearly and total loss "which

ing the fruits of his own labor to the onslaught of the great hordes of crop pests which daily come to life with the return to earth each day of a genial sun.

The proverbial tendency of neighbors is towards protection, but such a line of conduct must be frowned upon in this particular instance if insect pests in general are to be either wiped out entirely or reduced to a minimum by the protection afforded by insectivorous birds.

The present public apathy must be aroused, attention properly applied, action stimulated, and crops of all kinds must be preserved from the minute destroyers of orchard and field, grains and fruits, and the wealth of the nation thereby be conserved.

In the earlier days of the country the owl and the night hawk aided the tiller of the soil and the grower of fruit in suppression of the caterpillar, the field mouse, and other pests, but with the practical extinction of both of these valuable assistants and the constantly diminishing numbers of another highly esteemed and important aid—the black bird—the atten-

tion of students of natural history in conjunction with "the man with the hoe," has been drawn to the seriousness of making a determined and constant effort to exterminate insect pests, rodents and ground worms, that prey on grain, grasses, fruit, trees and young nursery stock, the result being shown in the importation of many varieties of that delightfully adorned feathered Asiatic, commonly known as the Pheasant.

With the growth of horticulture and agriculture, the federal and state governments formed separate departments with prominent executive heads for the collection and dissemination of data pertaining to the betterment of the business of people engaged in those pursuits.

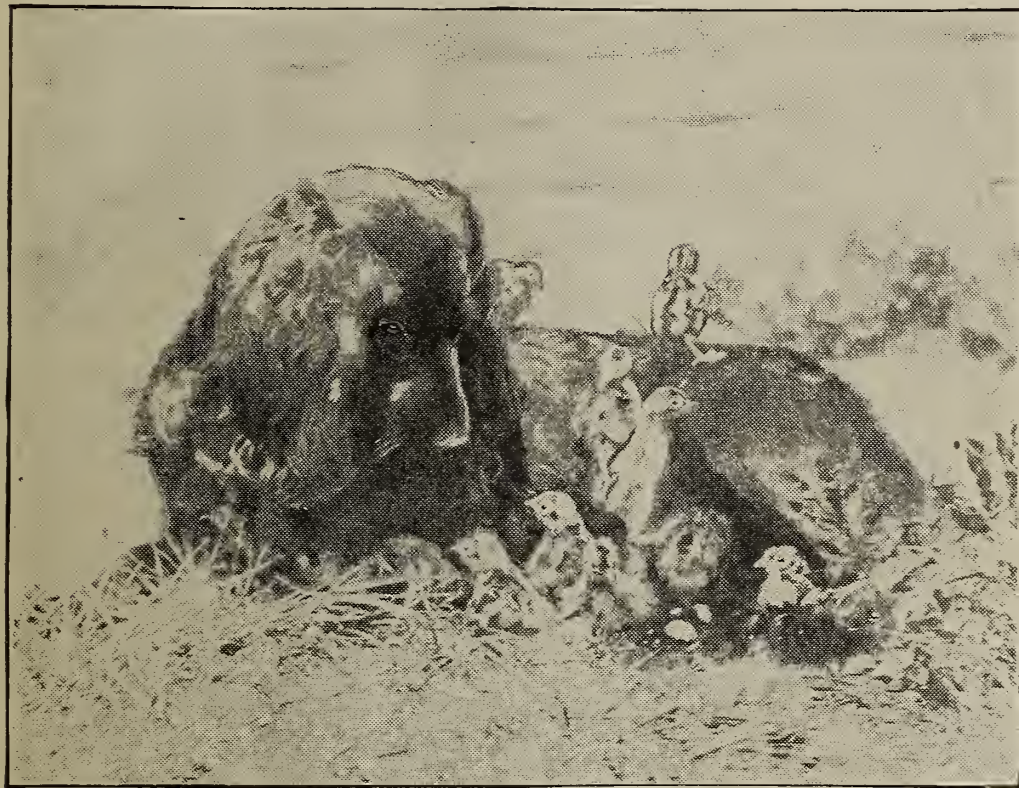
But it has been left, thus far, largely to the individual to advance and carry to successful proof the idea that in birds with insect and rodent killing propensities lies the salvation of the crops of the farmer, the fruit grower and the raiser of sugar beets and alfalfa; and, after several years of experimenting, I concluded that, taking them all in all, the Asiatic Pheasant—of many varieties—was the bird superior to all others for that purpose. With the object in view of assisting in the improvement of farming and fruit growing conditions, as well as adding a new industry to this state, I brought to the Rocky Mountain section a collection of the hardiest Pheasants I could procure; and, with careful

scale insects and other like small but dreadfully destructive pests, they are the inveterate foes of the common field mouse—those persistent destroyers of young nursery stock and girdlers of fruit trees—and whose pernicious nibblings have brought ruin to many an orchardist, and serious loss to thousands of growers of that succulent fodder alfalfa, and to the husbandman, who plants the tender clover, as well as the grower of grain.

When the inestimable value of the tireless and beautiful Pheasant is given just a little consideration; when the unbought and without-cost-assistance rendered all branches of grain culture and pomology by the introduction into this state of these gorgeously plumed game and valuable insect-destroying birds is conned over, then, I ask, why don't the farmers, the ranchmen and the fruit grower join in the propagation, liberation and protection of so wonderfully useful a bird? The destruction of crop eating and fruit destroying insects would add a considerable percentage to the income of the raisers of grain and fruit in this country.

Then I ask the horticulturist and the alfalfa raiser, and the small grain grower, is this splendid increase in income worth reaching out for?

I say is it worth reaching out for, because you have it literally within your reach in engaging these birds in your



A Dog Which Mothers Pheasants.

A remarkable instance of reversion of instinct in an animal is reported from Denver, Colo. Queenie, a cocker spaniel, kept as a watch dog at the famous W. F. Kendrick Pheasantries in that city, although trained to hunt birds, has become so attached to the young Pheasants that she cares for and mothers them most affectionately. The dog watches over the birds with the utmost fidelity. Any disturbance or trespassing, by night or day, which could in any way interfere with the Pheasants is reported by Queenie's loud barking. By the tone of her bark the keepers think that they can pretty nearly tell what she means. At night she gives the alarm when anybody passes the road in front of the brooding grounds, and if she thinks it is important she insists on waking the gamekeepers who act as night watchmen when occasion requires it.—*Leslie's Weekly*.

propagation and frequent additions, I now have left in my breeding enclosures, after liberating thousands of my young Pheasants for the benefit of the public, several thousand of as healthy and hardy Chinese and English Ring-neck, Golden, Lady Amherst, Silver and several other varieties of these lovely plumaged birds as are to be found anywhere in the world, and certainly the largest and finest collection of these magnificently embellished feathered pieces of meaty daintiness to be seen in America.

The expense attending my efforts has been considerable, but the great pleasure afforded me in seeing the mountains and valleys of our state alive with the loveliest, gamest and most toothsome bird that takes wing is far in excess of the money cost incurred in rearing and freeing great numbers of so beautiful and decidedly useful a bird.

The grower of sugar beets, cabbage and other vegetables is in an especial manner a victim of persistent little wormy crawlers, which actually in a few days will nullify his best labors, unless he is diligent enough to spray the leaves of his tender crop in due time.

This heavy expense may be avoided by bringing into the district, and protecting for a few years a few Pheasants and Quails, which not only eat these worms, but hunt out the hiding places in which the larvæ is deposited, and voraciously devour them, thus using the old prescription "an ounce of prevention," etc.

Upwards of 1,200 wire worms have been taken from the "crop of one Pheasant," says an authority. This number being consumed at a single meal, the total destroyed must be almost incredible. It is stated that from the crop of one Pheasant 440 grubs of the crane fly or daddy-long-legs were taken, these being destructive of the roots of grass, grains and vegetables. Independently of the unquestioned utility of the Pheasant in destroying larvæ, and worms, caterpillars,

service, breeding and freeing them, and in giving them an opportunity to gobble up the little pests that will certainly wreck you if you are not persistently mindful of their presence.

An orchard free from pests is a pleasure and source of great profit, while one infested with scale, etc., is a disappointment and a loss.

The losses to the farmer annually are stated to vary from 10 per cent to fifty per cent of the crop affected, while to the fruit grower it is at times even worse.

Added to the unaccountable value of the Pheasant as the friend of the tiller of the soil and the grower of fruit is to be considered the further highly important item that Pheasants of all kinds are among the richest table delicacies that the most epicurean taste could desire, and that the plumage from any of the males is an elegant adornment for bonnet or hat, and is extensively used by milliners.

Condensed evidence of the hardness of Pheasants is exemplified in the "Pheasants on Ice" picture herewith.

By the joint efforts of the fruit growers, farmers and stock raisers of Colorado, we may have all the suitable grounds of the state to an altitude of 10,000 feet, stocked with these birds in the next five years. It will mean much to the state in an increased crop value and the furnishing of one of the most delicious and healthful foods; the means of outdoor sport, good fellowship and a source of great attraction for local people and tourists. A pleasant feature of the rearing of pheasants is that the occupation is more healthful and profitable than raising common, or fancy, poultry; a dozen pheasants bringing net returns equal to a hundred hens. The work of rearing pheasants is almost wholly in mild weather, the laying season extending from March until August; is largely on grassy ground where it is clean and healthful, and during the balance of the year, little attention is needed.

WHAT ONE WOMAN HAS DONE



OUR story relates what one little woman did and is doing in the poultry business. It is exactly as it was told to me by the woman herself and exactly what I saw in her poultry yards. The only thing about it not exactly true is the name of the woman, which I have changed because she is a modest and retiring little woman who is not seeking publicity or fame. She is just a little everyday sort of a lady who in the face of appalling discouragements has made a success in her chosen line, at the same time retaining her enjoyment of life, maintaining a cheerful disposition and a youthful appearance. I am violating no confidence in telling this story, for I told her it was too good to keep to myself and too full of encouragement for others to keep from the public.

Hereafter when I find myself discouraged with my success, discouraged from failure, or tempted to lie down and say I can go no further, I shall think of this frail little woman and take new courage. I am going to tell this story for two reasons: First, because of the element of human interest in it, and second, because it shows that poultry keeping can be made to pay under even unfavorable conditions as to means and markets. Here is the story, in my own words for I could not if I would give it the dramatic interest it had to myself and a friend who listened to it across a dinner table in a little town down in Indiana. Possibly a remark of my friend after we had got by ourselves, may illustrate the state of mind both of us were in when we discussed the story later. Said he: "Say, you and I are not one, two, three with that little girl. If we had been in her place we would have gone straight to ———." And I agreed with him.

It doesn't matter so much how the woman of this story came to go into the poultry business as her life work. It is only necessary to say that her mother was an enthusiastic lover of good poultry and that the girl was brought up in a little Indiana town. Until she was seventeen years old there was no indication that she would ever be called upon to support herself. At that age she was suddenly thrown on her own resources, her father having lost his fortune to the last cent. Confronted with the necessity of making a living she chose the profession of a trained nurse and at nineteen graduated and began practicing her profession in Chicago, finally going to Montana and then back to Chicago, always busy because she was recognized as an expert and her services were in demand. At thirty she married and this marriage turned out to be an unfortunate one. Her husband was a worthless fellow with a brilliant way which attracted her and it was not long before she found herself deserted with a babe to comfort her and to work for. Nursing was out of the question because of the baby and because of a slight defect in her hearing, which developed about this time, making it hard for a weakened patient to talk to her or call her.

Here was a situation which would have discouraged a strong man. Without money, unable to practice her profession and with a baby to support, she looked about her for a way by which she could make a living.

In the wreck of her father's fortune nothing had been saved, but her mother had a little place of six acres and to this the subject of this story turned as a means to the end she had in view.

Her father and mother lived on this place, being supported by the pension her father received, he having been an officer in the civil war, losing a leg as the result of his reckless bravery.

Without money it seemed like a great undertaking to begin the poultry business, for the place had no poultry houses on it and the beginner had no money with which to build them, but she began.

She chose Rhode Island Reds as the breed she would work with and securing eggs and setting hens she hatched something like 400 chicks. She made wire cages for these birds, turned the kitchen of the little house into a brooding room and kept the chicks there until the weather permitted of putting them in little make-shift colony houses out of doors.

In the meantime our poultry woman—call her Daisy, because that is about as far from her real name as I can

get, and because my friend declared this should be her name—had planted two acres of corn in a bit of river bottom before the house.

The six acres of land composing this poultry farm lie along a beautiful river, two acres or more being flat, rich bottom land, and the remainder lying above a very steep bank rising from the bottom land to that lying further back. The corn was planted in the fertile bottom land and Daisy cultivated it herself. As she was telling her story she threw out one of her hands in a little gesture and I could not help noticing that they were slim and white and I said: "You used those hands of yours of course?" She looked contemplatively at the hand and smiled. "Those hands," she said, "cook and wash and churn and make poultry houses and do all sorts of work, and I am glad they do."

"Did you keep sweet-tempered all the time you were doing these things?" I asked her.

"To be sure I did," she answered smiling. "I just worked and sang all day. I had my baby and something to do and something to look forward to, for I knew I was going to succeed."

"I had a little spinal trouble which made it impossible for me to work in a stooping position so I crawled along between the rows of corn and pulled the baby after me. because he was too little to leave at the house, and I enjoyed every minute of the time. What is the use of repining, when the sun shines?"

That seems to be the key note of Daisy's life. Smile when the sun is shining and smile when it isn't because it is going to shine later.

The corn crop was a success. When it was ready to gather Daisy husked and carried the corn up the steep bank to the crib she had built for it in a small basket.

This was too slow so she put the family cow in training and would husk two bags of corn, put them on the back of the cow and thus get them to the crib.

Think of that, you big men who have every appliance for doing your work and imagine yourselves getting in a crop in that way.

Well, the chickens prospered. They were so carefully tended that they could not do anything else but grow. The first winter was a hard one but Daisy managed to get through it and begin the second year with more hope of success. She never once thought of failing. She knew very little about keeping poultry when she began, but the advice of the mother was sought and through it and what experience taught, the birds thrived.

Last year, after expenses were paid, Daisy and the younger sister who had been taken into partnership, found they had \$300 in the way of net profits to their credit. All this, please remember keeping poultry at market prices alone. Everything was bought, except what was raised on the little field on the river bank and the milk the cow gave. Everything was sold at market prices, except a very moderate sale of eggs for hatching to local buyers.

With \$300 to use poultry houses were built. I wish you could see them. You will imagine they are not made in the most ornamental manner but more comfortable houses I never saw. I could not help admiring the way they were planned. No man could work out such convenient plans under similar surroundings. They were eminently the work of a woman who thinks and who seeks to be able to do the most effective work with the least effort.

The open front house is very much in evidence and the three hundred Rhode Island Red hens which live in one of them were about the most comfortable lot of fowls I ever visited.

It was a bright winter afternoon when Daisy suggested that she would like to show me her home. I was hungering for just such an invitation, but dared not suggest it for fear she might not want me to see it, thinking I had seen most of the big poultry plants of the country and would be disappointed in hers.

It was a beautiful drive along the river bank down to her home. It is a beautiful place for a home. A broad, still river with high banks, those opposite the home covered with maples and beeches. Back of the house is an orchard where the chickens have shade and grass. On the edge of the bank the cluster of poultry houses, of no particular style of

architecture, but seeming cosy and comfortable beyond description. As we drove up the younger member of the firm came out of one of the houses, comfortable in her heavy coat and warm mittens, rosy as a girl can be who has good health, is happy in her work and has attained success.

The chickens had gone to roost, for the early twilight of winter had begun to shade the brightness of the day. We went through the rooms and saw them on their perches, talking contentedly to their owners as one here and there was lifted with gentle hands to show her plumpness and coloring.

Then we went to the house where the mother had a dinner fit for the gods of high Olympus prepared. I watched my hostess while we were at the table. I wish I could give you her picture to show you how through all her struggles she has remained youthful, alert, smiling. Her eyes are bright with enthusiasm, her cheeks red from the good health which comes of purposeful work, her hands slim and white, her clothing must have been in keeping for I do not remember in what manner she was dressed, only I know her gown was becoming and her gray velvet toque—I think that is what the style of hat she wore is called, suited her exactly.

And I saw the baby too. His name is "Buster" to his friends, only he did not care to count me among the lot. His grandfather and he are great chums. He informed me concerning his mother that "Daisy is no good; she feeds

roosters," a bit of heresy taught him by his aged but cheerful chum.

I have been claiming for many years that poultry-keeping could be made to pay under favorable conditions, by any one who understood the rudiments of the business. Since I met Mrs. Daisy I have taken a long step in advance. I am now ready to say that poultry-keeping can be made to pay by any one who has the will, under the most adverse circumstances.

The lady whose story I have tried to tell, in which effort I feel that I have failed miserably, has compelled success by sheer force of will. I hope her example will encourage every one who feels that failure is near to keep on and wring success from the hands of adverse fate, or opposing circumstances. It can be done by any one who has the will to do it. Smile and work, work smilingly. If you have not proper appliances do the very best you can with what you have—and always keep up your courage by smiling as you work.

Daisy promised to meet me at the train with her automobile the next time I came her way. I had not been in that particular town before for more than forty years. I don't believe I would have to wait as long for the next visit for her to be able to make her promise good.

One thing is certain: Keeping poultry pays—when Daisy or her kind keep the poultry.—*Poultry.*

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS ARE GREAT LAYERS

THESE ducks came originally from India; hence the name Indian. The term "Runner" comes from the fact that they literally run instead of waddling like ducks.

The Indian Runners are sometimes called the Leg-horns of the duck family on account of their superior laying qualities. They surpass the best breeds of hens. These ducks have been credited with records of more than 200 eggs each in flocks of ten, and of 192 eggs each in flocks of one hundred.

If properly cared for they will commence laying in February and will lay until their natural moulting time, which is the last of July and August. It requires about five weeks for them to grow a new crop of feathers, and as soon as their new feathers are out they set to work again and lay until cold weather, or about the first of December.

They can be picked the same as other ducks but do not furnish quite as many feathers as some breeds, but when you take the feed bill and their laying into consideration they are ahead of all other breeds.

We find them easy keepers. Our flock consumes much less food than Pekins would under similar conditions, the Runners laying almost continually while the Pekins do not. The Runners are active in their habits, are good foragers, and on an extensive run are able to find a large proportion of their food. They are non-setters and are easily reared. They hatch strongly in incubators and are easily reared in brooders; they are independent little fellows and as spry as crickets as soon as hatched, and will keep out of the way where another duck would be a nuisance. They grow very rapidly and if properly cared for will be feathered and ready for market in nine weeks, weighing about 3 1-2 pounds. They are the finest of table fowl. The flesh is of deep yellow, much more firm in texture than the Pekin, with exceptional depth of breast, and remains tender until the bird is quite a year old.

Their wonderful laying qualities, together with the delicate flavor and richness of their eggs, make them much sought after for the breakfast table.

They are the most practical ducks for the farmer as well as the fancier. Too much cannot be said regarding their good qualities, and a trial of them will surely convince the breeder that they are not only profitable, but it is a pleasure to own a flock so attractive as the Indian Runners. They are, I think, without doubt the most beautiful of all water fowls. They are so very graceful in their movements, erect in their carriage, and so beautifully marked, that they catch the eye of any true poultry fancier.

The Indian Runner is not only a breed that thrives and does well on an unlimited range but is also the most prolific of any breed in small pens, or runs without swimming water.

If kept in pens they will naturally want more attention, and will require grit and green food, in addition to grain and fresh drinking water, the same as all other breeds of poultry.

They are fine for village or suburban residents to keep for eggs and meat for home use, much to be preferred to hens, as they are more profitable, require less expensive houses, while they are easy to control, as they will not fly over a two foot fence.

They are not bothered with lice and have no disease if properly cared for. A few of the Runner's strong points are their ambition to search for a living and their consequent powers to destroy worms and insects. No lice, no mites, no flying over fences, no roup, no scaly legs. In fact they have more good points in their favor than any one other breed we have ever raised.

They are the best all purpose fowl for the farmer and fruit-grower. The trees furnish good shade for the ducks and they destroy many insects that so often do irreparable injury to the trees and fruit of the orchard on the farm.—H. M. SAWYER in *Poultry.*

FEEDING GREEN BONE.

Many suggestions are offered from time to time as to how to induce laying. Some of these suggestions are valuable, some otherwise. Among them all it must always be kept in mind that feeding is the foundation of everything in egg production. Eggs are made only out of certain materials that are composed of the same elements that compose the eggs. Chief of these is the element of protein. If this protein element is not supplied there will be no eggs. If it is supplied sparingly there will be few eggs. If hens don't get any protein they will cease to lay.

Green bone, such as you can get at any market, is perhaps the typical feed for egg production. It has all the requisite elements in available form. All that is required is to cut it and supply it as needed.

By intelligent feeding along this line pullets should begin laying by November and should continue to lay all winter, yielding eggs in quantity when they bring the best prices. Keep always in mind that the best layers may be reduced to poor layers, even non-layers, by a kind of starvation process that will still allow the hen to grow fat. There is little danger of this, if the green bone habit be once formed.—Ex.

CANNED POULTRY.

Ever hear of canned poultry? Well, it's much more common than "canned speeches," over in England. A British firm does a big business in preserving fowls of all descriptions in glass jars. The varieties include the finest specimens from American, Russian and English markets. It is said that the western milk-fed chickens are giving excellent satisfaction for canning purposes.



DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors. Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest Poultry journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office

Not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

BREEDERS' CARDS—2 1-2 cents a word each month for one, two or three months; 2 cents a word each month for four or more months. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50, one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50 cents additional. Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and cash must invariably accompany the order.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Your Address on the wrapper indicates when your subscription expires. In order not to miss a number it should be renewed one month in advance. If, after your name appears the date "June 8," it means that your subscription is paid to June, 1908, and unless renewed will be discontinued after that date.

If a large letter "X" is stamped in the panel at the left of this paragraph, it means that the time for which you paid your subscription has expired and, unless renewed before the next issue, will be discontinued; therefore, if you do not want to miss THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, YOU SHOULD RENEW AT ONCE. Do not fail to send us either 50 cents to pay for your subscription for another year, or \$1.00 to pay for the paper for the next three years. Better send \$1.00 and have the best and most helpful and practical poultry journal found in the world coming to you regularly every month for the next three years.

SAMPLE COPIES

If you receive a sample copy of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN you are invited to subscribe for it. You may never get another copy, and if you like it, mail us 50c for one year, or \$1 and have it come to you for three years. Thousands are doing this now and you will never regret it. In sending your subscription if you have a friend who would like to see a sample copy, send us their name and address, but send your own subscription RIGHT NOW. Do not put it off because you are busy, but DO IT NOW. Address THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

AGENTS WANTED

We want an agent on every Rural Route in the country to solicit subscriptions for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. We have a liberal proposition to make and a hustler can make good money. We have solicitors who make as high as \$10.00 per day. Others make from \$3.00 to \$6.00. If you want to make some easy money, send for our proposition.

At the recent election of the American Poultry Association, all the old officers were re-elected. The idea was to give them a longer time than a year to work under and try out the new constitution. The present officers and executive committee are all from a section of the country bounded by Canada, New York, the District of Columbia and Kansas. While it is true the greatest territory, still we think it would be for the best interests of an association, purporting to be national in scope, to have at least one representative from the south and one from the extreme west on its governing board. We also think the Experiment stations should be represented and wish Professor Atwood had been re-elected.

* * * *

Every owner of a ten acre farm owns one hundred and fifty-two million dollars worth of nitrogen. Professor Fred H. Rankin, of the Illinois Agricultural College, says that over every acre of land there are thirty-eight thousand tons of nitrogen, worth, at present quotations, twenty cents a pound. This vast wealth of fertility may be utilized to the the best advantage by the growing of legumes. Plant cowpeas, soja beans, clover or alfalfa and get some of your share of the wealth. These beat commercial fertilizers all hollow. They not only fertilize but improve the mechanical condition of the soil. With the latest invention in pea and bean hullers, you can make a pea crop, a crop of hay, and fertilize the land at the same time. A sure case of "eating your cake and having it too."

* * * *

It has proven difficult for some of our poultry raisers to attend the short winter course in poultry culture at the University of Tennessee, because at that time they were busy with their matings and in hatching for early birds, for broilers and the early fall shows. These as well as others will have a splendid opportunity for a two weeks' course in poultry culture in July at a time when almost any of us can most conveniently spare the time to attend. The school offers a number of courses which should be attractive to farmers. Last year the poultry course was well attended, but most of the students were from a distance; the local attendance being small. We hope this season to see this change, with a full attendance of local farmers. The more interest we show in these short poultry courses the greater chance there will be for the esablishment of a thoroughly up-to-date, well equipped course as a regular feature at the University of Tennessee.

* * * *

The poultry exhibit at Tennessee State Fair, will be one of national importance. Many of the leading breeders from all sections of the country have signified their intention of going to the fair this year and preparations are under way for making it one of the greatest fair shows in the United States. Nashville, by virtue of its situation, is one of the best points in the country for holding a national show. Over 200,000 people visited the fair last year, and the poultry breeders were especially loud in their praise of the splendid results obtained from their exhibits there. The judges will be J. H. Drevenstedt, W. C. Pierce, S. T. Campbell, and C. W. Fowler. The premium list will be especially attractive and nothing will be omitted to make it one of the most up-to date poultry shows in the United States. A winning at the state fair will be a valuable advertisement to any breeder. Fifty thousand copies of the fair poultry show bulletin will shortly be issued and distributed all over the country. For premium list and entry blank address John A. Murkin, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.

A. P. A.
Election

Money
in the Air

Summer School
of the South

State Fair

The session of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention just passed was principally devoted to dairying, live stock and education. While we are fully in accord on all these subjects, we think it would add much to the interest and value of these meetings, if we could have a more varied program. Such subjects as grasses, truck farming, poultry, hogs, bee keeping and fruits are of too great a value and importance to the farmers to be overlooked. We understand that this is a matter which lies wholly in the power of the members interested to regulate. The program will be such a one as the members ask for. It therefore rests with those interested in poultry and other subjects to see that they are put on next year's program. We understand that some time in January when the program is to be made up a request will be sent to each county vice-president asking him to suggest subjects for the coming meeting. It will be the fault of the farmers interested if their favorite subjects are not on the program for 1909.

East Tennessee Farmers Convention.

* * * *

In tests of the above, in an incubator with special ventilation, 85 per cent. of the fertile eggs were hatched, and in an incubator without ventilation, 44 per cent. To determine the amount of ventilation necessary, hygrometer tests were made of the amount of moisture in the nests. It was found that, on an average, the eggs during natural incubation loses about 13 per cent. of its original weight. It was found by experiment that the evaporation could be lessened until the egg lost but 9 per cent. of its original weight, and still give a healthy chick. It was likewise learned that evaporation could be up to about 20 per cent. and the eggs still produce perfect chicks.

Effect of Ventilation on Eggs.

From the above it would appear that the moisture in the incubator should be controlled to allow the evaporation of 13 per cent. of the original weight of the egg, but that it may vary in loss from a minimum of 9 per cent. to a maximum of 20 per cent.

After a number of experiments of this kind it is probable that we can be furnished with a reliable table giving the percentage of loss of moisture in the eggs of the different breeds, for it is an undoubted fact that there is a difference in incubating eggs of different breeds.

* * * *

When a chicken hen reaches her fifth birthday we consider that she is well up in years, and that she has seen her best days. Not so with THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, who, with this issue enters upon her fifth year of existence. Incubated, hatched and full fledged in the good old county of Monroe, she was just one year old when she was cooped and shipped to Knoxville. Her popularity is judged somewhat by her success. Many blue ribbons have been won by comparison and her growth has been phenomenal. Today THE HEN is known and read the world over. Her editorials and contributions are copied throughout the land and read by millions of people. The poultry industry has grown from a trucker's Saturday marketing to a business of gigantic proportions and goes on apace, increasing with each succeeding year. We have seen what was known as common chickens bred to lay 240 eggs a year and sell for more than one thousand dollars apiece. More people are raising poultry today than any other one farm product in the United States and more money is being made from it than any other one product of the farm with five times the amount of money and labor invested. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is proud that she has accomplished what she has toward this result, though she feels that has been little indeed. In her modest and unpretentious way she has worked along, making friends and converts to the cause of pure bred poultry. To our thousands of friends

who have kindly aided our cause in helping us to push the gospel of poultry to the uttermost ends of the earth, we have a heart full of thanks and best wishes for a glorious success. While we feel that in the past we have done little we have also done much, and with the further aid of our noble friends will accomplish more. It is our purpose to have an associate editor or field man in every southern state, and to this end we invite correspondence from those who would like to become actively connected with this journal. Write us your experience, qualifications, reference, etc., and the matter will be taken up in a business way.

* * * *

(There have been great changes in the methods and seasons for carrying on the poultry business. Formerly all the business in selling stock was done in the late fall, winter and spring, with nothing doing in summer. Now the business is carried on practically all the year around.

Out of Sight, Out of Mind.

In summer one can not buy eggs at reduced rate, while it is also the time to find the best bargains in stock. When a man is regularly in the business he cannot afford to do business all the year round. He needs room; to get it he must offer extra value at moderate prices. Those in the fresh egg business must so arrange matters that they have a constant and regular supply to fill orders. To do this it has been found necessary to hatch pullets in the summer and fall, so they will lay from May to October, the time of year when eggs are becoming scarcer each season. This is one of the reasons the most advanced breeders advertise the year round. Out of sight, out of mind, is nowhere more true than when it comes to selling poultry. A continuous and persistent ad., though only a small one, is worth more than half page ones which appear only a few times. We all know how effective the continuous ad., is in the patent medicine business.

There is an old saying that if you repeat a statement, often enough people are bound to believe it. This is most true of poultry advertising. One who stops for a time and then starts again is in no better position than if he had never advertised at all. He has been forgotten, has lost all the benefit of his former ads. An example in point is the case of the bicycle business. We all remember what a perfect campaign of advertising the wheel people carried on. When the trust was formed they decided they were so well established that they did not need to advertise to get business. What happened? It killed the business, which dropped almost out of sight. It has been recovered some by a renewed campaign of advertising, but it is doubtful if the business can ever be put back where it once stood; certainly the benefits of the enormous sums spent on advertising have been lost. Personal observation and experience have shown us that prospective buyers of poultry begin to cast about for what they want months beforehand; they consider those whose ads., they find in the poultry papers, probably concluding that the ad. they have once seen but can no longer find is that of some fellow who has gone out of the business, so they probably buy from the continuous advertiser. Take the case of poultry supplies, incubators and brooders; the man who wants his order filled promptly does business in the fall and summer when he knows he will not be subject to delay on account of the rush of business as in the spring season. Some eight cases came under our personal observation this spring where parties lost out on account of this delay, due to the rush of orders. A little planning, forethought and early action will save much money in the poultry business.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT.

Eggs are sold by weight in Iowa, as they should be everywhere. It is not justice for one man to pay the same price for a dozen measley little eggs as the man who gets a dozen large ones.—*San Jose Mercury.*

PRACTICAL POINTS ABOUT ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY GEORGE H. NORTHUP, NEW YORK

THE Rose Comb Black Minorcas are well enough known to most people who are interested in poultry that a description of them is quite unnecessary, but for the benefit of readers who may not be familiar with them it is not superfluous to say that the genuine Rose Comb Black Minorca is exactly like the well known Single Comb Black Minorca with the exception of shape and size of comb. Minorcas are universally known to be exceedingly

Prolific Layers of Very Large White Eggs.

originally natives of a warm climate but well adapted to moderate and cold climates with reasonable protection. But we have in the Rose Comb Black Minorca a fowl in which there is no other than pure Minorca blood, hence no foreign characteristics to be asserting themselves in later generations when least expected and undesired as they surely would if there was a taint of foreign blood, no matter how remote. We have further in the Rose Comb Black Minorca a variety of fowls which have all the prolificacy of a tropical breed, the hardiness which has been established by more than one hundred years of breeding of their ancestors in the varying climates of Great Britain and the United States, and finally the small comb and wattles which make them as well adapted to extreme cold climates and the severe winters of the North as any breed or variety of fowls in the world.

As yet the variety is comparatively new and the supply of well bred fowls very limited. For this reason they are very much more profitable to breed than most other varieties of poultry, and I might make it even stronger and say that they

Are More Profitable than any other Variety.

Undoubtedly the average price paid for the entire product of Rose Comb Black Minorcas and their eggs to all producers, during the last four years, is very much higher than the average price for any other breed at any time. The price, \$1,000, at which one cock bird was sold with the positive proof that the full amount of \$1000. in clean cash was actually received for that one bird, stands out alone in the history of high prices for poultry, and the equally well proven facts that other Rose Comb Black Minorca hens and cocks have been sold at \$500, \$300, and \$200 each, and many others at \$100 each, and that three Rose Comb Black Minorca chicks were sold and delivered before they were 24 hours old for \$35 for the trio; also that several breeders are selling all the eggs their Rose Comb Black Minorca hens can produce at \$10, \$15, and \$25 per setting, shows that this variety has an unparalleled record for high prices and ready buyers. When such conditions exist in regard to anything which is offered for sale, it is because the demand is greatly in excess of the supply and in the case of Rose Comb Black Minorcas the great demand is created by

Their Superior Egg-Producing Qualities

and their money making value. Every breeder of Rose Comb Black Minorcas knows that there is quick sale for the entire product of his fowls just as soon as they are ready to sell, so instead of being obliged to expend a large sum in advertising he has only to take a small card in any poultry journal, to let buyers know his address, and what he has to offer. If anyone who has Rose Comb Black Minorcas or eggs to sell doubts this let him try an ad in the next two issues of this journal, which come in the dullest months in the year for selling poultry, and I am sure he will be convinced that there is a quick market for Rose Comb Black Minorcas and their eggs at good prices.

To all Minorca breeders my advice is, that if you have not as many Minorca chicks as you care for, by all means

Hatch as Many as You Can in June and July.

Minorca pullets hatched any time in July will be laying about the same time in February if they receive just ordinary good care, because they mature very rapidly. Some of the fanciest Minorca fowls I have ever seen and handled were hatched in July, and Major, the Rose Comb cock which won 2nd for me at the St. Louis World's Fair and 1st at Boston the following winter, was hatched during the first week of August. I refused an offer of \$500. in cash for him before I showed him at the World's Fair, because I felt that he was worth more than that to me in my breeding pen. If I must

hatch all of my Minorcas in any one month I would select May as the most desirable month of the twelve but I consider

June a Better Month to Hatch Minorcas than March.

and July is far superior to February. The July hatched Minorcas are seldom matured enough to show well until the February shows, but many of the very best winners in cocks and hens at all our best shows are Minorcas which began life in the month of July. Minorcas hatched in February, in any climate where the winters are severe, are at a great disadvantage on account of having to pass their early life in close confinement to avoid cold so severe as to endanger or deprive them of life altogether. So that most of the limited number which live through have not had the opportunity for free and full development from the start, which the later chickens have, and they are thus handicapped for a long time if not permanently, so that very few ever show the most perfect type. The difference in care for late chickens is that the protection needed by the later ones is to keep them from extreme heat instead of protection from cold, and artificial shade is much more effectual and easier to provide than artificial heat.

Both Rose and Single Comb Black Minorcas are sure to be in great demand this coming fall and winter and any breeder who can produce them will regret having left eggs unhatched when his surplus of Minorcas are gone and buyers are anxious for more at good round prices.

EAST TENNESSEE FARMERS CONVENTION.

THIS convention met on the 27th of May at Knoxville, Tenn. The meeting was most successful, attended by about 3000 farmers, their wives, teachers and others. This year's meeting was principally devoted to dairying, cattle, emigration and education. Commissioner Thimpson was unfortunately so ill he could not be present. A feature of the session was the opening of Morrill Hall, the new Agricultural building at the University of Tennessee. The proposed educational bill, to be introduced at the next session of the legislature, if adopted, as it should be, will be a great step in advance for the state. It provides for Normal schools, county high schools, agricultural education and the University of Tennessee. The great need in the Tennessee school system is for better teachers; the county schools are badly off in this respect.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the State Fair and a proposed grant of aid to the county fairs; recommending legislation on education as outlined by Professor P. P. Claxton, Calling on the next legislature to appoint an inspector of seed; Endorsing the University of Tennessee and approving of legislative support; Thanking Capt. W. H. Dunn, the representative of the State Department of Agriculture and the various railroads for courtesies in making the convention a success; Requesting the legislature to pass laws that we may have more sheep and fewer dogs; Asking for a law providing for a state geological survey; Endorsing the movement for an annual East Tennessee Fair. Sec.-Treas. H. M. Morgan, reported \$2200 in the treasury and that some of this money had been loaned to deserving students taking a short course in agriculture.

The auditing committee reported the records properly kept. The next meeting will be the first Tuesday after the third Monday in May, 1909. The following officers were elected for next year; President—W. T. Roberts, Chattanooga; Vice-President—W. R. Reeves; Secretary-Treasurer—H. A. Morgan; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Cate; Vice-Presidents selected for the different counties are: Anderson—H. G. Dail; Bledsoe—W. S. Lloyd; Blount—A. C. Atchley; Bradley—D. W. Duncan; Campbell—L. S. Richardson; Carter—U. S. G. Ellis; Claiborne—Jas. Rector; Cocke—J. C. Easterly; Grainger—J. T. Manly; Greene—N. P. Earnest; Hamblen—Baldwin Harle; Hamilton—W. S. Beck; Hancock—H. F. Coleman; Hawkins—A. W. Main; James—F. A. Roark; Jefferson—J. W. Seehorn; Johnson—N. S. Wills; Knox—Jno. A. Jones; Loudon—W. G. Lenior; McMinn—H. M. Wilson; Marion—W. R. Rankin; Meigs—E. M. Graves; Monroe—Jas. May; Morgan—Jno. Bardell; Polk—G. W. Fitzer; Rhea—H. L. Reynolds; Roane—J. S. Christenberry; Scott—Jasper Hewitt; Sequatchie—U. T. Allery; Sevier—G. H. McNutt; Sullivan—L. H. Copenhagen; Unicoi—Montgomery; Union—A. F. Smith; Washington—W. V. DeVault.



TURKEY DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, MULBERRY, TENN., TO WHOM INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE. ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT THROUGH THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Turkey Eggs for Hatching.

If one is to succeed with turkeys close attention must be paid to every little detail. The care the egg receives from the time it is laid until incubation begins counts for much as to future results. Turkey eggs are considered more fertile than those of any other domestic fowl, and can be shipped any distance in safety, yet this does not license us to handle them carelessly and endanger the strength and life of the germ within.

The eggs should be gathered regularly, never allowing them to remain over night, lest they become chilled. Place in a suitable box or basket, away from any draft, cover with a light cloth, to prevent undue evaporation, and keep where the temperature is uniform. A dry cellar is considered the best place.

If the egg is allowed to freeze the vital spark is extinguished. If the temperature of the egg is allowed to reach eighty degrees incubation begins slowly and if retarded the germ dies. Forty to forty-five degrees is given as the safest temperature at which to keep eggs.

There is some difference of opinion as to the manner of keeping eggs for incubation purposes. Some say always place on the small end; and still others tell you to place on end and reverse each day. The advocates of these positions advance the theory that the yolk is heavier than the albumen and if allowed to remain in one position the yolk would go through the albumen and stick to the shell. The error is in their theory in regard to the weight of the yolk. The yolk is specifically lighter than the albumen and is no more apt to sink in the albumen than a cork is to sink in water. The yolk is in fact buoyed up by the albumen. However, if the eggs are kept for too long a time at too high a temperature the albumen becomes watery, the arrangement broken up and the yolk is then forced upward (not downward) against the shell and if left long in the shell in one position will dry to the shell.

There is also a difference of opinion as to the length of time for keeping eggs. Good authorities tell us they may be kept for three weeks and retain their full fertility, but we see no reason for keeping them so long unless for experimenting. Ordinarily one may have all their eggs incubating under two weeks.

Good authority bears us out that the position in which the egg lies is not so important as the temperature, purity of air and length of time the egg is kept on hand. We believe that when shipped eggs would carry best if placed on small end.—Mrs. Frank Everett.

The Mother and Young.

While the poults are being taught to eat and are getting their strength, the hen is permitted to keep her nest, which she will continue to do for several days after her coop is moved into a pen where the poults are to be kept for a week or more before they are strong enough to turn upon the lawn. This pen is made of twenty yards of five-foot small meshed poultry netting; and is an improvement over the old fashion V-shaped pen made of planks not high enough to keep the hens from jumping in and out and crippling the little turkeys. The grass is removed from the ground in the inclosure and sand sprinkled abundantly. The inclosure must be kept clean. Fresh dry grass is put into the coop for the poults to roost upon. The hen is kept in her division of the coop, while the little turkeys run in the pen for their food, exercise and dust bath which is a hole filled with wood ashes and covered over with a board when it rains. The dust bath keeps the poults and hens free from vermin which must be guarded against. As soon as discovered upon the wings a small quantity of lard rubbed on with the fingers after they are fed the evening meal will rid them of the pest.

Feeding the Poults When Older.

When three weeks old, cracked corn is given. Until the turkeys are marketed, Epsom salts and Douglas mixture are given once a week. Douglas mixture is one pound of copperas dis-

solved in one gallon of boiling rain water and one ounce of sulphuric acid. The mixture is put into a stone jug labeled poison, and kept well corked. Dose, to every twenty turkeys a tablespoonful of the mixture is put into a sufficient quantity of water to mix corn meal into dough. The mixture may be given in the drinking water, a teaspoonful to each quart of water. Douglas mixture frees the poults of tape worms, and prevents the feathers from being rough. When six weeks old, the poults are trained to go up to roost. This is accomplished with perseverance. Through the summer the poults are fed but once a day. Every morning crushed corn is fed.

Getting Ready for Market.

As soon as insects become scarce, or about the first of September, an increase of grain must be given—whole grains of corn fed bountifully morning and night—and their freedom until Thanksgiving or Christmas, when your reward is sure, and you may rest to resume your troubles in the spring.—Misses Annie and Sallie Jones in Home Journal.

Turkeys.

Medium sized turkeys are better than extra large ones where the chief object is the production of turkeys for market.

Be sure that the turkeys have water to drink. They will eat snow if thirsty, but should not be compelled to do so.

A yearling or two-year-old turkey hen usually proves a better breeder than a young female. Therefore, don't sell or market all of the older hens.

It seldom pays to doctor a very sick turkey. It is cheaper and better to kill and bury it so that the disease will not be taken by its mates.

Never allow the turkeys to roost in the poultry house with chickens. They require, naturally, different conditions from those that are favorable to the smaller birds. Plan to get rid of all the turkeys except those to be kept over for breeding or sale before the first of January. If kept later than that the increased cost of feed will cut down the profits.

For the stock that is being kept for next spring's breeding there is no better food than oats, though, of course, oats should not make the entire diet. Other grains should be fed occasionally.

Do not try to ship turkeys in coops made for shipping even the largest variety of ordinary fowls. Build large, substantial coops so that the birds have room enough to be comfortable en route. Then they will arrive at the customer's yards in better condition.

Turkeys are naturally more wild than other domestic fowls and special care should be taken not to disturb them more than is necessary by frequent catching, etc. A good understanding between the flock and yourself will prove very convenient before the end of the winter.—Poultry Herald.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Prize Winners at South's Greatest Shows.

At Nashville, 1907, 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet, 1908, 2nd and 4th cockerel. At Knoxville, 1906, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st tom, 1st hen; 1908, 1st tom, 1st hen.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNERS FOR SALE

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS

FROM PRIZE WINNING STRAINS.

MRS. W. J. LANDESS,
Route 5. Fayetteville, Tenn.

1890 GOLDEN PLUME POULTRY FARM 1908

J. C. CLIPP, Proprietor.

Breeder of the world's greatest prize winning strains of "Giant" Bronze Turkeys. "NUGGET" strain Buff Plymouth Rocks, and Pearl Guineas.

Poultry Judge, All Varieties—Score Card or Comparison. Best of references furnished. Write us for dates and terms. Life member A. P. A. Graduate Hewes-Pierce School of Poultry Judges.

SALTILLO, - INDIANA.

STURTEVANT BROS.

Columbian Wyandottes

AND

S. C. Brown Leghorns

We have a few BREEDERS for sale at a BARGAIN.

KUSHLA - ALABAMA.

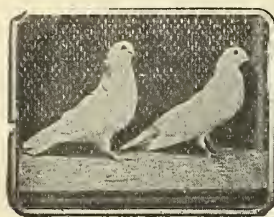


FOR SALE!

Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs

What every one wants is size and plumage combined. I have it in my flock this 1908 season, with "Southern Prince," line bred, weight 50 pounds, score 97 1-2, his sire, Goliath, weight 48 pounds, score 97 1-2, with Jumbo Jim, grand sire, by hen, weight 47 pounds, second prize winner at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Southern Prince heads Pen 1, mated to 8 fine, large females that will score at least 95 points. Pen No. 2 consists of 8 fine pullets mated to a 35 pound cock, score 96 1-2, 1st prize winner at Lebanon, Tenn. "Like will produce like," and this is what my customers will get in these eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited. B. P. R. chicken eggs from best prize winning strain, \$1.50 per 15.

BOONEVILLE POULTRY YARDS, MRS. J. C. SHOFNER, R. 1, Mulberry, Tenn.



PIGEONS



About Parlor Tumbler Rollers.

I consider the breeding of Parlor Rollers no easy task as compared to that of the single performers. A pair of good Singles often throw a reasonable percentage of performers, while in a pair of Rollers we sometimes meet with great disappointment. If you should buy a pair of Rollers whose ancestors represented good Rollers both in the cock and hen your chances ought to be good for at least a few good performers. I want to say that I believe in mating Rollers to Rollers not merely "Roller-bred," but birds that actually do the trick. I also believe in mating Singles together. In my opinion the Single is the perfect performer of the Parlor Tumbler family and why should we spoil it by mating to a Roller and producing birds that cannot win in either the Single or Roller classes. Disqualification usually results. Remember I am giving you my experience and observations, other breeders may have profited along other lines. I have known birds to develop this rolling property after being two years old. I would not breed



A White Frillback.

from such a bird, because I would be afraid the young might inherit this tardy tendency. I prefer to breed from birds whose young develop earlier. It is most gratifying to me when I see a youngster develop early in performance. His future is certainly brighter. Several of the best long, straight Rollers I ever saw were some that developed the rolling property after two years, but I also observed that the young from such a pair were of little consequence. Something was the matter; a few of the cocks would roll a little, but none of the hens ever did; I finally boiled the whole thing down and came to the conclusion that to obtain the rolling property you must have the goods in both cock and hen, if you ever expect to succeed. Of course when a fancier breeds Parlors twenty-five years, you well know that his mind has changed many times during that period. At one time in my life I thought it wise to mate Rollers and Singles but one season convinced me of my error. Some Rollers possess an excess of this property and act like a grindstone, turning every time you go too near them. Such birds should be put into a breeding place all alone and be kept as quiet as possible as in this way more fertile eggs will be had and consequently more young raised. I once thought it a bad plan to mate up two birds that possessed an excess of this rolling quality but my opinion has changed and I believe in putting the best to the best. I also believe that every Parlor Roller breeder should endeavor to establish a strain of his own which would be of an everlasting benefit to the one who has the patience to succeed. I would especially urge the young fanciers to make a start now, no doubt you will meet with difficulties and disappointments, but study the cause and effect, not all your doings for a

few years and the Parlor Tumbler fancy will be elevated to a higher plane and at our large pigeon shows the Parlor Tumbler will begin to "sit up and take notice." Yes, my fellow breeders, let us help this little acrobat to a forward seat: Knowing that he is inclined to travel "backward" my desire is to please him at both ends of the journey.—M. F. HANKLA in *Pigeons*.

Profit in Squabs.

A squab breeder says for the past year our squabs have averaged us a fraction over sixty cents a pair. Now with an average, as he places it, of six pairs a year, we have a return of \$3.60. The cost of breeding can be brought to inside ninety cents a pair, if bought in large quantities. It would be well to allow 50 cents a pair for labor and supplies as grit, charcoal, tobacco stems, etc., although the manure will, we think, offset this if sold to the best advantage. Although some of the large profit stories in the squab business are absurd; it seems as if the inexperienced breeder should get a profit of \$2.00 a year from each pair, provided he starts with well-mated, pure Homer stock. The one great secret of success is to have only mated birds. The amount of damage one unmated bird can do in a loft, really seems incredible. Such a bird in seeking a mate will visit each nest, and such a visit naturally results in a fight with the legitimate owner. The damage may be imagined—eggs rolled out of the nests and squabs trampled and killed. As in all like stock in-breeding is dangerous, as the main point must be keeping up the size of the breeding stock. A lack of vigor offers inducements for all the diseases of pigeons, therefore see that your lofts contain nothing but vigorous birds. Good stock is the secret of success, and the same care goes hand in hand with it.—*Squab Bulletin*.

Pigeon Ailments.

Sickness is a very rare occurrence when they are properly taken care of. Feed them nothing but good, clean feed and always keep the drinking fountains sanitary and clean and you will not have to consult the cure treatment for sick birds.

The most troublesome ailment to pigeons is canker, a collection of false membrane in the mouth and throat of the bird. After a solution of alum has been administered it can be easily removed with a straw.

Going light, or as some term it, pigeon consumption.—A bird afflicted with this disease is better off dead than alive as once it has had this disease and a cure has been effected it will never regain the vitality it possessed before taking sick. A bird affected with this disease will waste away and its tail feathers will be soiled by diarrhoea.

To cure a bird of this disease, first, pluck the tail feathers and put in a nice clean box and then give the bird something to insure a good physic. Good feed and water should be offered to the sick bird and if no marked improvement is seen in the bird the next day, the next best thing to do is to kill it.

The cause of either above ailments can be laid directly to the feeding or watering. Excessive feeding of corn or feeding the birds on dirty troughs or allowing the drinking fountains to become filthy and slimy, afford ample opportunity for either disease to take hold.

Price of Feed.

These prices generally prevail in the larger cities such as Buffalo, Philadelphia and New York City. The best sifted cracked corn can be purchased at 70 cents per bushel; whole corn sells at 78 cents per bu.; wheat at about \$1.00 per bu.; (none but the best red wheat should be fed), while kaffir corn and barley and buckwheat sells at 95 cents to \$1.00 per bu.; Canada peas at \$1.50 per bu.

Canada peas are a luxury to pigeon kind and should be fed only once a week, generally on Sunday for the morning ration.

Oyster shells and grit are very cheap, selling at two cents per pound. Five pounds will be sufficient for a pen of fifty for a whole year.

Rock salt is also very cheap. A bag of common table salt baked after our instructions will last an unusually long time.

Dry Earth in the Pigeon Loft.

One of the most healthy, best producing and most profitable flocks of squab growers we are familiar with is kept in a loft, the floor of which is covered five or six inches every spring and fall with dry earth from the farm. This earth becomes very dry, makes clouds of dust, and the interior of the loft is not as clean and attractive as one well cared for, but the dust prohibits the possibility of there being any insect vermin about. The interior of the loft being perfectly dry, the soil is always light and healthful. This is gone over weekly with a close-toothed rake. Before this is done, the shelves and boxes are scrubbed clean. All the dirt that the close-toothed rake will gather up is raked off and taken away. Other than this, no special attention is given to cleanliness. The earth gathers all the dirt. The droppings are quickly dried up with the dust and earth. When the nest boxes and shelves are scraped onto the floor, all that would produce an odor is gone. After the hatching of each pair, the nest pan and box is thoroughly cleaned so that there can not be any accumulation of filth. This would not be considered the ideal plan of caring for a loft, yet it is a successful plan that may be followed when a large number are to be cared for with but little labor.—*Feather*.

How to Market Your Squabs.

First of all, try to find a suitable market for your squabs. Do not be satisfied with the first person willing to take your squabs, but look around, go to the best hotels in your city and then if you cannot find a market paying well enough, write us and we will furnish you a market in New York City that is most reliable and can be entirely depended upon, will take all you can raise, no matter how many, at any time, and pay the very best price in the country. New York City is the ideal market for squabs. The New York houses are always willing to give the best prices for squabs that are raised from our champion breeders, knowing what the birds have done and what they will do. It is always best to have something that has a name and that always is in demand.

MOFFITT'S



Perfection Ideal Aluminum Leg Band—12 for 12c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c. State variety bands are for. Send two cents for sample. For Poultry and Pigeons.

J. MOFFITT, Southbridge, Mass

Mated pair
kissing. —
From eggs
to squabs in
4 weeks.



Write to-day
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How to make money breeding Squabs

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are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Homers." Send 4 cts. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772F, Hope St., Providence, R. I.

Breeder and Shipper of High Class Poultry, Rabbits, Cavies, Ferrets, — AND — Fancy Pigeons.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prices reasonable, Correspondence solicited.

MRS. FRANCES SPAIN GRIFFIN,
1798 Faxon Ave. MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE KENNEL

Training the Collie.

Dogs, especially when young, are largely creatures of habit, and it is therefore of the greatest importance to start them right. So when your new possession reaches you take him from his box and put him into his kennel within his little wire yard, which of course, you have in readiness before ordering the shipment. A baby Collie at one or two months old is just the dearest pet in the world, but don't spoil it now unless you mean to baby it always.

Give a light meal of soup and bread crumbs, or milk and bread, and a cooked (fried) bone, fresh water in a clean dish and a clean sack for its bed in the corner of its house. More than likely he will fuss and cry the first night, but when it is company he is crying for you can not give that; so let him have it out alone, and you will soon have taught him his lesson.

Now, for the first few days—three, perhaps—go to him four or five times with a light meal each time. Little and often is the rule, always attending to cool water at the same time. Let the master or mistress of the dog (one who is to have control of him) be the one who thus becomes acquainted and gives the commands, teaches it the chosen name by oft repeating "Come, Pilot," or "Come, Peggy." He knows the first word, so his name comes easy.

After the two or three days' close confinement to his new quarters, let him out in the morning after breakfast, always returning to his kennel for meals; shutting in over night; and if in a town or city where there is danger of your pup disappearing, better have a house that locks securely, allowing him a passage door just large enough for his body, and see that he sleeps inside every night. Place a shallow box of earth inside so that his habits may continue neat.

Dogs are not human, but they are not far from it, and they are capable of reasoning, which all lovers of dogs will admit. While yet a baby puppy he tells the mood of his master by the tone of voice and expression of face. If gentle, loving words and tone are used he plays every antic known to him for expressing joy; but if master is surly and cross he slinks away, creeps under the house, anywhere to be out of sight.

If at the earliest age he is thus susceptible you can understand how much he will reason by the time he is grown and his brain fully developed.

Puppies are as susceptible to training and corrections as children; therefore begin your earliest work with him as you would with a year-old-baby. Use one word to express your command whenever you can, expressing these when you can by a characteristic move of the arm, always the same in both instances so they become a simultaneous thought. Then, too, always be near enough to your puppy when giving these early commands to enforce obedience. Use a collar now. If the puppy doesn't understand, go to it, take it gently by the collar and draw it towards what you ordered done. Do not scold. Encourage it to do your bidding by kindness. No other animal is endowed with so affectionate a nature nor so great a desire to please.—Mrs. C. K. Morse, in *Petaluma Poultry Journal*.

A Faithful Sheep Dog.

One night, the *Denver Post* says, the herder brought his flocks and hurried to his cabin to cook himself supper, for he was more than usually hungry. But he missed the dog which usually followed him to the cabin of an evening to have her supper. The herder thought it rather strange, but made no search for the dog that night. But when he went down to the corrals the next morning he found the gate opened and the faithful dog standing guard over the flocks. The herder in his haste the night before had forgotten to close the gate, and the dog, more faithful than her master, had remained at her post all night though suffering from hunger and thirst.

On another occasion this same dog was left to watch a flock of sheep near the herder's cabin while the herder got his supper. After he had eaten his supper he went out to where the sheep were and told the dog to put the sheep in the corral. This she refused to do, and, although she had no supper, she started off over the prairie as fast as she could go. The herder put the sheep in the corral and went to bed. About midnight he was awakened by the low barking of a dog down by the corral and there found the dog with a band of about

fifty sheep which had strayed off during the previous day without the herder's knowledge, but the poor dog knew that they ought to be corraled, and she did it.

Another good story of this same dog: One day she was sent out with a new herder to an out-lying ranch, some fifteen miles distant. That night she came home and by her actions told us that there was something wrong on the ranch. Well, we mounted our broncos and went over to the ranch, and very soon found out what the matter was. The new herder was simply a tramp, who, as soon as he got a good feed, had lit out and left the sheep uncared for, save by his more faithful companion, the dog.

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BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Address all communications for this Department, or concerning the Boys' National Poultry Club, to ROBERT G. FIELDS, 33 Caruthers Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

White Wyandottes for Boys.

In my estimation, White Wyandottes lead all varieties of fowls in points of beauty and utility. They are especially adapted to boys, for reasons which I shall here mention.

First, they are excellent layers, almost in a class to themselves. This should be a point of importance to men as well as boys. Then, they breed a very small per cent of culls, (that is, if their parents are reasonably good). This should be another strong point with boys, for nothing is so discouraging as to have to go for several seasons without raising as many good as you can accommodate. Again, they are rapid growers, laying on flesh rapidly. They grow much of their flesh before their feathers grow out, thus giving them an advantage over the Mediterraneans, for a chick never grows very fast after his body feathers grow out. You don't have to clip the wings of the little Wyandottes to keep them from dragging the ground. It is easier to get standard color in White Wyandottes than in fowls colored otherwise. And a good rose comb is easier to get than a good single comb, that is, easier than those of the large single-combed breeds. There are many qualities of the White Wyandottes not mentioned herein, but I had better quit now and give the rest of this department to Club news.—ROBT. G. FIELDS.

Next Season's Shows.

How many of you boys are going to show your fowls next fall and winter? Those who intend to do so should begin now to get things in readiness. How about your chick room? Plenty of shade is necessary for most breeds, for if it is lacking the color of the growing chicks will be damaged. Also take care that your coming winners do not break any of their feathers while young. Keep the chicks as free from lice as possible.

Next fall look over the show dates, and select as many as you think you can conveniently make. There is no kind of advertising that brings as good returns as a show exhibit. The more shows at which you exhibit, the larger will be your trade. Don't fail to include in your show dates one or more where our Club ribbons will be offered. These are handsome specials and well worthy to grace any boy's collection of trophies.

Notes of Interest.

R. Walter Bishop and A. E. Vandervort, two of the boys on our executive committee, are doing good work for the Club in their neighborhoods.

Hay's copies of our by-laws are meeting with approval on all sides. If you want a copy of them, write Fields, enclosing stamp.

All questions pertaining to the B. N. P. C. will be gladly answered through this department by Sec'y-Treas.

Nominations for officers of the B. N. P. C. may be turned in after Aug. 1. For particulars, write the Sec.-treas.

The newly-elected S. V. P.'s all seem very enthusiastic over their work, and we may expect good results from most of them, I think.

All readers of this department are requested to contribute to it by writing articles for publication in it. Send them to the Boys' Department editor, and not to the Industrious Hen Co.

According to our present by-laws, the next election of officers of the B. N. P. C. will take place in Feb. 1909. Our next catalogue will probably be issued in Jan. 1909. Now, what I purpose is that we have the by-laws amended so as to hold the election in Dec. 1908, for in this case the catalogue will be issued under the newly-elected officers. If the election is held according to the standing by-laws, the catalogue will be issued a month before the

election takes place, and after the election, the catalogue will give an incorrect list of officers, as it will give the list of those who were serving when it was printed. And as the catalogue must be used all the year, this incorrect list of officers will make things rather complicated and embarrassing. I would like to hear from all the boys on this subject, and if necessary, we can put the aforesaid amendment before the Executive Committee at their next meeting, Sept., 1908.

A. P. A. Medals and Diplomas.

By a vote of the Executive Committee of the South Central Branch of the American Poultry Association it has been decided that the American Poultry Association Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas will be awarded the coming season to the Association which itself must be a member of the A. P. A., sending in the largest number of new life members to the South Central Branch of the American Poultry Association on or before Sept. 1st, 1908. Tennessee Associations can not compete in this contest, inasmuch as the medals and diplomas last season were awarded at a Tennessee show. For application blanks and other information address F. J. Marshall, President, College Park, Ga. John A. Murkin, Sec'y-Treas., Nashville, Tenn.

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THE HONEY BEE

This department is edited by Mr. G. M. Bentley, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, who will answer questions referred to him. Persons desiring reply by mail must enclose 2c stamp.

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NOTICE.

Those interested in bees may feel free to write to the editor of this Department and ask any questions they wish. In replying only initials will be published.

Why Bee-Keeping Should be Encouraged in Tennessee.

There are several good reasons why bee keeping should be encouraged in Tennessee. First, we have an ideal climate for this line of work, as our winters are not cold enough to require extra care and protection for the bees. Therefore it is easier to keep bees here than in some of the states farther north. Again, the farmers of the state practice a varied rotation of crops that are available for honey production. Among these are clover, cowpeas, cotton, buckwheat and a great many others. As these have other uses beside honey, they are doubly valuable. It will not pay to raise crops for honey alone, but as a by-product it is of considerable value. We also have a great many wild flowers and plants that furnish nectar and pollen.

Tennessee has extensive forests in which are found many honey producing trees. Some of these are basswood or linn, sourwood, chestnut, spruce, poplar and some of the willows.

Bees are very necessary in farming, gardening and fruit-growing, as they are an import-

ant factor in the fertilization of all kinds of plant life. There are a great many kinds of plants that depend almost entirely on bees and other insects to scatter their pollen. It is said that crimson clover will not seed unless pollinized by bumble bees.

All kinds of fruits are aided in their development by honey-bees. Experiments have shown that where fruit growing is attempted without bees of any kind there will be scarcely any fruit. A great many fruit growers say they cannot raise fruit without bees. Bee-keeping is as important in other branches of agriculture as in fruit growing. Honey has considerable food value, and is used in cooking, to a great extent. A pound of honey is equal to a pound of butter in food properties, and is generally cheaper. It is more healthful than cane sugar. A vast amount of honey is used each year by bakers and confectioners. Cakes made with honey will keep longer than when made with sugar. It also is much used in making cough medicines and salves. For candy making it is more wholesome than cane sugar. Wax is used for a great many different purposes. Dentists, sculptors and painters use it, and it is also used in making candles, medicines and floor finishes. It is therefore very valuable.

As these products—honey and wax—are produced almost entirely free of cost, it can readily be seen that they can be made a source of profit to any caring to undertake this line of work. The children and young folks of the state should be interested in the study of bees and their keeping. There is no study more fascinating than this, and much pleasure, as well as profit can be derived from it. It can be seen that bees are natural friends of, and co-partners with the farmers of any locality.

Therefore their keeping should be encouraged in the state. ETHEL HOSKINS, New Market, Tenn.

Tennessee State Bee-Keepers' Association Formed.

On March 11, 1908, at the close of course in beekeeping at the University of Tennessee, representative beekeepers from different parts of the state met and formed a State Association of Beekeepers. The officers elected were: President, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville; Vice President, Henry Cook, Springfield; Secretary and Treasurer, John Davis, Spring Hill. The next annual meeting will be held at Nashville in January at the same time as the State nurserymen and fruit growers meet. The annual dues of the Beekeepers Association are twenty-five cents; all interested are cordially invited to join and share the many advantages of the Association.

Every Bee-Keeper Should Have A. B. C. and X. Y. Z. of Bee Culture.

We have just carefully reviewed the revised edition of A. B. C. of Bee Culture, and cannot commend it too highly to all interested in bee keeping. Thoroughly revised and brought strictly up to date it is a work of inestimable value.

Bees on the Farm.

Every farmer should have a few colonies of bees on the farm, even if he attaches little value to the honey, and has little time to care for them. Bees in the orchards are beneficial in pollinating the flowers, it being a well known fact that trees not frequented by bees often bear small amounts of fruits.

Watering Bees.

When the dry weather comes it is necessary to keep a little water in a vessel near the hive. The bees need water as well as chickens, hogs or horses. Perhaps, in proportion to its size, the bee drinks more water than any other animal or insect. The water is needed to mix with the honey and pollen when feeding the young larvæ. The water should not be too cold or it will chill the bees and have a detrimental effect. E. Whitcomb says that this is the cause of the so-called "spring



A Typical Tennessee Orchard and Apiary.

Jersey Characteristics.

An Iowa reader wants to know what the ideal characteristics are for the Jersey. According to Alvord, the Jerseys are the smallest in average size of the noted dairy breeds, cows ranging from 700 to 1,000 pounds and the bull from 1,200 to 1,800 pounds. Yet the highest weights stated are often exceeded, and where effort has been made to build up a herd of larger size an average of over 1,000 pounds for mature cows has been easily attained. The average weight of Jerseys in America is considerably more than the average on their native island. In color this breed varies more than any other. For a time there was a craze for solid colored animals in this country, and many persons have the idea that no pure Jersey has white upon it. This is entirely erroneous; all of the animals of the earliest importance were broken in color. There have always been such among the most noted cows, and at the present time few breeders object to white markings, if high dairy quality is maintained. At one time a careful examination of the foundation stock on the island of Jersey showed that but one cow in ten was solid colored. The proportion is greater in the United States, but there are pure registered Jerseys of all shades of brown to deep black, and of various shades of yellow, fawn, and tan colors to a creamy white; also mouse color or squirrel gray, some light red and a few brindles. With all these colors and shades there may be more or less white, in large patches or small, and on any part of the animals. Bulls range much darker in color than cows. But there are always signs or markings about a pure Jersey or a high grade, or something in its appearance, hard to describe, by which the blood is unmistakably shown.

The head of the Jersey is small, short, broad, lean and generally dished. The muzzle, including underlip, is black or a dark lead color, surrounded by a mealy fillet of light skin and hair. The eyes are wide apart, large, bright, and very prominent; the horns small, waxy, with thin shells, often black tipped and often much crumpled; ears small and delicate; neck small, clean, and fine; legs the same, and rather short; body well rounded, with capacity for food and breeding; tail long and fine, with a full brush often reaching to the ground. The skin is mellow and loose, with fine, silky hair. The udder is of good size, more pendulous than in the Ayrshire, and with quarters more distinctly defined; teats, sometimes small and conically inclined, but udder and teats seem to be easily improved by judicious breeding. The square, close, Ayrshire udder is frequently well high perfect; milk veins highly developed, sometimes tortuous and knotty. This breed is second only to the Guernseys in the abundant secretion of coloring matter, which shows itself on the skin on various parts of the body, making the fat of the body a deep orange, giving a rich tint to milk and cream and a strong golden hue to the butter. Jerseys are irregular and sharp in outline, being picturesque rather than symmetrical, with the spare habit of flesh which is deemed favorable to dairy quality, and enough muscular development for healthy activity and full digestive force. They are light, quick, and graceful in movement. Those of certain coloring are spoken of as "deer like" in appearance and action.

Jersey cattle are of the nervous order of temperament, highly developed. They are excitable for cause, but the females, when properly treated, are exceedingly placid and docile. The bulls have the reputation of being fractious and difficult to handle after attaining maturity. This is largely a matter of early training and judicious assertiveness, good managers finding no trouble in keeping Jersey bulls under perfect control throughout long lives; owing to greater range variation, and rigor of climate and perhaps rougher usage, the animal of this breed reared for generations in America, have become larger, stronger horned and more robust than on their native island. As dairy animals they are also decidedly superior to their island progenitors.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Transmissible Diseases in Hogs.

R. A. Craig, veterinarian of Purdue Station, says that the heavy loss from disease in hogs is largely due to transmissible diseases and that the organisms that produce this class of disease usually enter the body in the feed and the air breathed into the lungs. It is for this reason that he considers muddy or dusty yards, especially if overcrowded and filthy, filthy feeding floors, troughs and hog houses, largely responsible for the prevalence

of hog cholera, swine plague, etc., says *Wisconsin Agriculturist*. As young hogs are less able to resist these diseases than healthy, mature animals, the necessity of using preventive measures at this season of the year is of double importance.

In the spring and summer wallow holes are formed in the yards and pastures. In case the hogs run in a large lot or pasture during the summer, it is often considered unnecessary to clean and disinfect the small yards and hog houses, and they become dirty and dusty. Muddy yards are especially objectionable, as they soon become full of filth.

If necessary, the sanitary conditions of the yard can be improved by draining them, keeping the wallow holes filled in and taking the hogs out for a few months each year. The unused lots can be cleaned and put to good use by plowing and sowing them to oats, rape, cowpeas, sorghum, etc.

In no place on the farm are disinfectants so necessary as in the hog houses and yards. Whitewash should be used about the houses at least once during the year. Every two or three weeks the houses, feeding floors, troughs, etc., should be sprayed with a disinfectant. The tar disinfectants are the most convenient to use. These should be used in not less than 2 per cent water solutions. An occasional spraying or dipping of the hogs in a 1 per cent water solution should be practiced.

Declare Business Profitable.

In the light of the views given out by Professor Haecker the dairyman is "strictly in it."

Professor Haecker says: Milk production is a profitable business, even at present prices of feed stuffs, if dairy cows are properly housed, fed and handled. We know of no instances where the above requirements were met where the statement does not prove true.

Proper housing does not necessarily mean the providing of expensive quarters.

It means that the comfort of the cow should be provided for. She should be in a warm barn or stable, well lighted and ventilated; stalls should be provided with partitions to prevent their udder and teats from being stepped on when she is lying down; the manger should be so adjusted that she can carry her head in a natural position when lying down; the stall should be kept clean and well bedded. This is what is meant by proper housing.—*The Farm Star.*

Money is often so easily made on hogs that many feeders lose sight of the point that more might be made on them if the breeding of the hogs were better, if the feeding were a little more carefully and intelligently done, and if the feeder were a little more determined to get out of the job all there was in it. There is no manner of doubt that there are differences in breeds. It will not do to dismiss the subject by saying, "Breed is, after all, all in the feed;" or that "A good feeder is the hog's best pedigree." There must be differences in breeds as there are in individuals of litters. Every practical breeder and feeder of swine knows that frequently there are individuals in farrows that will simply "grow away" from their fellows.—*Exchange.*

Have Plenty of Pasture.

Those hogs had an abundance of pasture all through the spring and summer, with some oats and corn. In September they were fed all the pumpkins they would eat as a noonday

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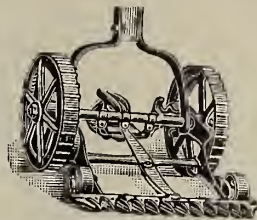
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Go down to the University farm and look at the colony houses. These prices mean at the farm where they now are. Address inquiries to L. B. Audigier, 617 Gay St., Knoxville, Tennessee.

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LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

Ailments of Little Pigs.

Too often the new-born pig is ushered into a wholly unsuitable place. It is dark, damp and dirty. No sunlight enters and germs of all manner of diseases lurk in the filthy places and festering litter. Little wonder that under such circumstances disease strikes suddenly and that promising litters soon are decimated or wiped out.

Many farmers "bed" their hogs with short, chaffy, dusty oat straw, than which it would be difficult to find a substance more unsuitable as litter for the brood sow. The dust is inhaled by the young pigs and soon they are coughing, sneezing and running at the nose; pneumonia—that scourge of the new-born animal—follows and speedily proves fatal. We have known of several instances where dusty bedding led to the death of numbers of pure-bred pigs, while we have no doubt similar unfortunate experiences have happened among the grade pigs on many a farm. Avoid bedding that is dusty. Prefer shredded corn fodder as litter, or provide clean, bright wheat or rye straw. There is no cure for the "mechanical" cough caused by dust, but it may easily be prevented.

Cough of young pigs also may be induced by damp sleeping places. Keep the brood sows from farrowing outdoors in the bottom of an old straw pile. It pays to provide light, dry, well-ventilated pens indoors on well-bedded floors. The uncovered cement floor, certain to become wet and foul, soon chills new-born pigs and they die of pneumonia. Where the cough is less severe than that present in pneumonia, it often may be relieved by administering a teaspoonful of glyco-heroin, two or three times a day, or placing in the pig's mouth a teaspoonful of a mixture of one teaspoonful each of chloride of ammonia, gum camphor and fluid extract of belladonna leaves in a cupful of strained honey thickened to a paste with powdered licorice root.

Worms are a bane of the little pigs. They are contracted in filthy quarters, the eggs being upon soiled food and in contaminated drinking water. They also may be taken in from sucking the soiled udders of the sow. To prevent this common cause of "piggies' troubles," the sow's udders should be washed daily with a 2 per cent. solution of coal tar disinfectant, and places used by the brood sow and her litter should be kept as clean as possible, and with this object in view, the pens and hog houses at least twice a year, should be thoroughly cleaned out, disinfected with a hot 1-50 solution of coal tar disinfectant and then gone over with fresh-made lime wash. For worms of little pigs, one to two grain doses of santolin may be given each morning with three or four grains of milk sugar and a dose of physic (castor oil, one or two teaspoonfuls) may be administered after three or four days. Fluid extract of pink root and senna also is a most admirable vermifuge, the dose being one to four teaspoonfuls, according to size of pig, and to be given every four hours until purging is induced.

When the little pigs arrive, snip off the sharp teeth to be found in their mouths, as otherwise they cause lacerations of the gums of the pig or of the lips and snouts of its mates, as the youngsters play and fight. Germs enter at the wounds thus caused and speedily set up "canker" of the mouth and nose, which may prove fatal and always retards growth and induces thriftlessness for life. The cleanliness advocated here will do much to prevent canker of the mouth, but should the ailment appear, it may be successfully treated by scraping each ulcer, then painting with full strength tincture of iodine and afterwards sousing the pig's head, over and over again, once daily in a solution of one to two ounces of permanganate of potash in a gallon of warm water.

If little pigs commence scouring, be sure something is amiss with the food of their dam. Investigate to find the cause. See that her slop is not sour and that the vessels from which she eats and drinks are kept clean. As a remedy, mix a dram of dried sulphate of iron in her feed once or twice daily, as required, and give each a raw egg twice daily. In bad cases, five grains each of salol and subnitrate of bismuth, given to each scouring pig twice daily, usually will prove speedily effectual. In addition to medicinal treatment, make sure that the pigs are kept out of damp places. Allow them as much sunlight as possible in their sleeping and living places and as soon as they are sufficiently strong and the state of weather will permit, give them wide range on green grass pasture.—Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Careful Attention to Details.

There are many little things connected with the successful growing of swine, besides selecting good breeding animals and good feeding. The latter is, of course, one of the great essentials, but a man to get the best results should be a very careful observer. He should watch his animals daily, and see that each eats with a relish. Their condition must be noted to see if the hair looks smooth and bright, and if they are free from vermin. The pens should also be frequently cleaned and disinfected.

To keep the digestion good they should have some charcoal. The best is made from burning corn cobs. We use a pit made somewhat after the form of a cistern, about six feet in diameter and about the same depth, laid up in stone. We start a fire at the bottom and fill with corn cobs, and as it comes to a bright glow more cobs are added until the pit is full; then we pour in salt water in which some powdered copperas has been dissolved and cover the pit as nearly air-tight as possible. The best kind of charcoal will result, and every pig on the farm will eat and relish it.

One must get the idea out of his head that anything is good enough for a hog; the fact is that nothing is too good for him.—A. J. Lovejoy, Illinois.

CHARCOAL FOR PIGS—Charcoal is often recommended for pigs and fowls, but it is not generally understood that it is good feed for any kind of stock fed with corn or any other heating material. There is an effect from charcoal which helps to correct acidity of the stomach and it rapidly absorbs gases. It is excellent for mixing with the food of animals that are being fattened, experiments showing that increase of fat is greatest when a proportion of charcoal is given in each feed.


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CAPONS bring the largest profits—100 per cent more than other poultry. Caponizing is easy and soon learned. Progressive poultrymen use

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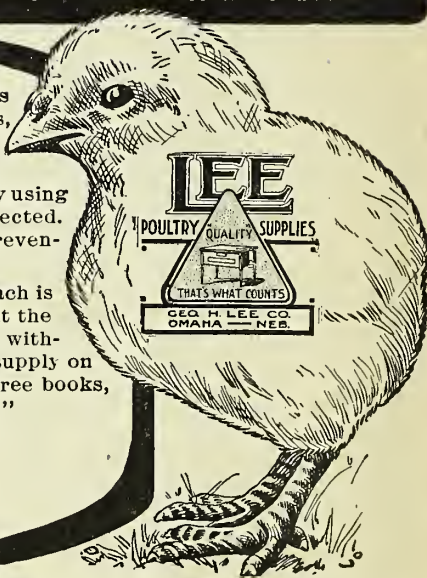
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You can do it and guarantee a successful rearing by using Germozone in the drinking water twice a week as directed. The simplest and most effective method of disease prevention known to modern methods of poultry culture.

We prepare it in both liquid and tablet form and each is equally good. The liquid form is handier to use, but the tablets are just as effective and can be sent by mail without breakage or loss. If your dealer does not have a supply on hand write to us and we will send it direct. Ask for free books, "20 Years With Poultry," or "Mandy's Poultry School."

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For balance of season, eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.50 per 100. Special pen half price. My 242 egg strain Rose and Single Comb Brown and Rose and Single Comb White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, (Duston), Barred Rocks, (Bradley's), Big Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 per 12. Catalogue.

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Founts that cannot be thoroughly cleaned breed disease. The BANTY is the most sanitary, practical, and convenient fount on the market. Heavy galvanized iron—made to last. Write for name of nearest dealer and circular giving opinions of prominent breeders. Made in three sizes.

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Member of National S. C. W. Leghorn Club. Winner of Club Cup at Knoxville, 1908.

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Dear Sir:—Hawks visited my chickens every day. After using your Chicken Powder—they came no more. Yours truly, J. B. PITTMAN.

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Dear Sir:—I have tested your Sample of Macnair's Chicken Powder and found it a safe and reliable tonic, as well as a sure cure for cholera. Very respectfully, FRED NUSSEY.

COCK OF THE WALK. "HAWK" THE BARN YARD ROBBER.



I take Macnair's Chicken Powders and feed my children on them too. Look at me and observe the Hawk. Cock a doo-dle doo.

Died after eating a chick of that old Rooster, which had been fed on Macnair's Chicken Powders. Alas! Alas.

MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER

Kills Hawks, Cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Indigestion, Leg Weakness, and keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce abundance of Eggs. Sample package, including postage, 25 cents.

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American Poultry Association.

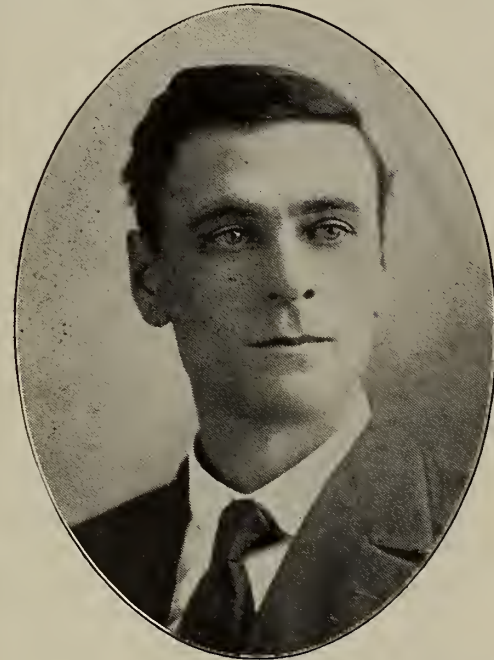
To the Poultry Press

At the annual election for the year 1908 of the American Poultry Association the officers elected as shown on the face of the returns were as follows: Charles M. Bryant, President; H. B. Donovan, First Vice-President; Miller Purvis, Second Vice-President; Ross C. H. Hallock, Secretary-Treasurer; George S. Barnes, Reese V. Hicks, T. F. McGrew, Members of the Executive Board.

The candidates received votes as follows: For President, H. S. Babcock, 69; Charles M. Bryant, 706. For First Vice-President, H. B. Donovan, 509; O. L. McCord, 91; J. C. Williams, 159; O. P. Bennett, 2. For Second Vice-President, W. W. Browning, 103; D. M. Owen, 166; Miller Purvis, 493. For Secretary-Treasurer, John Brinkama, 11; Ross C. H. Hallock, 471; W. S. Russell, 282. For Members of Executive Board, Horace Atwood, 282; George S. Barnes, 452; Reese V. Hicks, 490; Frank Langford, 82; T. F. McGrew, 658; Charles H. Bing, 8; H. B. Savage, 91; James A. Tucker, 240; D. M. Owen, 3; W. R. Graham, 1; W. A. Doolittle, 1. Yours respectfully, FRED L. KIMMEY, Election Com'r.

Judge Owen, for 2nd Vice-President made the best showing of any one from the south. Practically the only fight was made on Hallock for Secretary-Treasurer, the charges against him were not seriously considered as the vote showed. All the old officers were re-elected.

We are glad to see our old friend Reese V. Hicks, former editor of THE HEN, re-elected by a substantial vote.



REESE V. HICKS.

The Topeka Capital says of the A. P. A. and Mr. Hicks in Kansas:

"The association is growing very rapidly in influence and membership, over four hundred members being added the last year. Kansas at present has only seventeen members, but Mr. Hicks will at once begin active work to secure a larger membership. A state branch of the association will also be organized, as at present Kansas is attached to the Southwest branch, the membership not heretofore being large enough to justify organizing a separate branch. Thirty or forty leading poultrymen have expressed a willingness to join if the branch is organized and the branch will be organized at once.

Mr. Hicks says that the country is rapidly awakening to the importance of poultry and that Kansas now stands in the forefront as a poultry producing state. He attributes his flattering vote to the fact that Kansas has such a reputation for good poultry, that poultry people all over the country felt that a member of the executive board should be located in this important state, the central one of the Southwest and Middle West. In recognition of the rapid growth of the poultry industry in Kansas, the State Agricultural college at Manhattan recently decided to establish the chair of assistant professor of poultry husbandry. Only one other state, New York, so far has taken this important step, as Cornell university now has a chair of poultry husbandry."

A Good Combination.

Combine your poultry yard and orchard. In fact make them one and the same. They supplement each other perfectly and the orchard can be planned to be the main thing in the future or permitted to remain always in second place, according to one's predilections. Poultry, besides being money makers, are to the orchardist money savers. They are of great value inasmuch as they destroy myriads of insect enemies—many before they are born into their fruit destroying stage of development. They are death to borers, hence are time savers, for borers let go for man only by strong persuasion. They furnish much fertilizing material and keep down weed growth. They eat fruit falling from insect attack and destroy the pests, therefore from every point of view fruit and poultry is a great combination.



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Best winter layers on earth Record laying strain
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The utility bird

PEKIN DUCKS Laying at 5 mos. old
INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS Lay like Leghorns

Our birds are standard bred and from finest laying strains. Prize Winners every time. 16 First, 9 Second, 7 Third Premiums in three September, 1907 shows. 1907 Tennessee State Fair—7 birds entered—won 3 1sts, 3 2nds, 1 3rd. 1907 Georgia State Fair—5 entries—1st cockerel, 1st pullet, 1st pen, 3rd pullet.

Eggs From prize winning pens (as good as anyone's) \$2.00 for 10

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THEY WIN. THEY LAY. THEY PAY.
Eggs, best matings, \$3 for 15. Next best, \$2 for 15
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NO PAINS OR MONEY HAS BEEN SPARED IN MATING MY PENS

Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$8.00 per 100

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From prize winning R. C. White, R. C. Black, S. C. Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Orpington, S. C. White Leghorns, R. C. R. I. Reds, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese. Eggs \$1.00; \$2.00 per 15. Duck 10c. Geese 20c each.

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PRIZE WINNERS

If you want the best order your eggs now.

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FOR THE BEST OBTAINABLE IN
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Are the BEST fowl on earth. Ask me "WHY?"

At St. Louis, Nov. 1907, on three entries I won 3 ribbons. Eggs \$2.00 per 15.

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ROCKFORD, ILL.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville,
September 21 to 26, 1908.

Poultry Show Dates.

Secretaries and others interested are requested to send in show dates of county and state fairs and poultry shows for publication.

Augusta, Ga.—Nov. 2 to 7, 1908. Judges, T. Reid Parish, C. W. Fowler, J. S. Jeffrey; comparison. W. A. Herman, Secy.

Asheville, N. C.—Dec. 1-4, 1908. Mrs. C. B. Campbell, Secy.; F. J. Marshall, Judge.

Akron, O.—Jan. 19 to 23, 1909.

Athens, O.—Jan. 19 to 23, 1909. A. B. Shaner, judge; W. C. Hoodlet, Sec'y.

Albert Lea, Minn.—F. A. Kappel, Sec'y, Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: C. H. Rhodes.

Auburn, N. Y.—J. H. Scott, Sec'y, Dec. 14-19, 1908.

Adrian, Mich.—Dec. 8 to 14, 1908. F. V. Judson, Sec'y.

Bristol, Va.—Tenn.—Dec. 16-19, 1908. J. H. Drevenstedt, Judge; W. H. Cochrane, Secy.

Bowling Green, Ky.—Dec. 1-5, 1908. R. L. Brasher, Secy.

Belvidere, Ill.—E. L. Robertson, Sec'y, Jan. 25-30, 1909. Judge, Geo. D. Holden.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. J. Fellner, Sec'y, 37 Con-

don Avenue, Feb. 1-6, 1909. Judges: W. F. Brace, H. P. Schwab, S. Butterfield.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—J. H. Pearson, Sec'y.

Brantford, Ontario—Jas. L. McCormack, Sec'y, 33 Murry St., Jan. 3-7, 1909.

Brazil, Ind.—Jan. 11 to 15, 1909. Ben S. Myres, judge; J. C. Macdonald, Sec'y.

Boston, Mass.—W. B. Atherton, Sec'y, 30 Broad St., Jan. 12-16, 1909.

Coffee County—Nov. 5 to 7, 1908. H. B. Lansden, Pres.; J. H. Ashley, Secretary; Manchester, Tenn.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Dec. 15 to 18, 1908. J. J. Naive, Secy-Treas.

Charlotte, N. C.—Jan. 15 to 19, 1909. R. L. Simmons and J. S. Jeffrey, Judges; W. B. Alexander, Secy. and Treas.

Columbus, O.—Jan. 11 to 16, 1909.

Cleveland, O.—Jan. 26 to 30, 1909.

Clarkeston, Wash.—February 1, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; W. E. Clark, Sec'y.

Cleburne, Texas.—Nov. 18 to 20, 1908. R. A. Davis, judge; R. L. Payne, Sec'y.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—O. W. Ilten, Sec'y, Jan. 25-30, 1909. Judges: Russell and Tucker.

Coldwater, Mich.—A. J. Skinner, Sec'y, Jan. 5-8, 1909. Judges: Frank Heck and J. W. Mulinix.

Cambridge, Ohio—James Cook Sarchet, Sec'y, Jan. 27-30, 1909. Judge: Chas. McClave.

Canonsburg, Penn.—Geo. C. McPeake, Sec'y, Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: A. F. Kummer.

Charleston, S. C.—Dec. 8 to 11, 1908. Geo. O. Brown, judge; P. A. Robertson, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, O.—Jan. 12 to 16, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; Julius Freideborn, Sec'y.

Dodge City, Kansas—Dec. 9 to 12, 1908. K. C. Beck, Judge; F. A. Etrick, Secy., Dodge City, Kan.

Doros, Iowa—Jan. 19 to 30, 1909.

Danville, Ill.—C. S. Johnson, Sec'y, Dec. 18, Jan. 2, 1909. Judge: Geo. D. Holden.

Decatur, Ill.—Chas. W. Keyes, Sec'y, care of Bradley Bros., Jan. 11-16, 1909. Judge: Heimlich.

Dover, N. J.—W. H. Bidgood, Sec'y, Nov. 23-28. Judges: Drevenstedt and W. J. Stanton.

Dixon, Ill.—Jan. 25 to 30, 1909. Calvin Ott, judge; A. G. Hill, Sec'y.

Decatur, Ind.—Jan. 6 to 9, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; Chas. E. Madgley, Sec'y.

Evans City, Pa.—Jan. 12 to 16, 1909. H. A. Emmel, judge; C. Fred Shafter, Sec'y.

Elgin, Ill.—W. W. Britton, Sec'y, Dec. 28, 1908, Jan. 2, 1909. Judges: McClave and Thos. S. Falkner.

Enid, Okla.—J. A. Taggart, Sec'y, Waukomis, Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: H. B. Savage.

Elwood, Ind.—Dec. 22 to 26, 1908. S. T. Campbell, judge; C. R. Wilson, Sec'y.

Franklin, Ind.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909.

Findlay, Ohio—E. K. Smith, Sec'y, Dec. 15-19, 1908. Judges: Campbell and Long.

Fairmount, W. Va.—Dec. 8 to 11, 1908. S. T. Campbell, judge; C. D. Conaway, Sec'y.

Greenfield, Tenn., January 19-22, 1909; F. J. Marshall, judge; R. E. Perry, secretary.

Greenville, S. C.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. J. H. Drevenstedt, Judge; W. P. Stewart, Secy.

Guthrie, Okla.—E. B. Henry, Sec'y, Jan. 11-16, 1909. Judge: H. B. Savage.

Gratiot County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Ithaca, Mich., Dec. 15 to 18 inclusive. Sharp Butterfield, judge; E. J. McCall, Ithaca, Mich., Secretary.

Greenfield, Ill.—Nov. 17 to 22. S. T. Campbell, judge; Miss Carrie Allen, Sec'y.

Hartsville, O.—Dec. 30 to 31, 1908. Jan. 1 to 2, 1909; Wick Hathaway, judge; R. J. Pilgrim, Sec'y.

Hamilton, Ontario—R. J. Weston, Sec'y 327 Queen St. S., Nov. 9-13, 1908.

Honolulu, Hawaii—J. J. Greene, Sec'y, Box 587.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Feb. 1 to 5, 1909.

Jeanerette, La.—Sept. 13 to 19, 1908. L. M. Grevemberg, Sec'y.

Jackson, Mich.—Chas. P. Orwick, Sec'y, Dec. 14-19, 1908. Judge: O. L. McCord.

Kansas City, Mo.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Dec. 9 to 12, 1908. Hutchinson and Marshall, judges; Jno. G. Jennings, Sec'y.

Lima, O.—Jan. 4 to 9, 1909.

Lebanon, Tenn., Dec. 4 to 8, 1908. H. T. Norman, Sec'y; J. C. Vaughn, Asst. Secy.

LaGrange, Ind.—G. A. Gage, Sec'y, R. F. D. no. 6, Jan. 4-8, 1909. Judge: McClave.

Lexington, Ky.—Frank L. Smith, Sec'y, Jan. 4-8, 1909. Judge: J. H. Drevenstedt.

Lansing, Mich.—J. A. Turner, Sec'y, Jan. 2-7, 1909. Judge: Jas. A. Tucker.

Lincoln, Neb.—Luther P. Ludden, Sec'y, Jan. 18-23, 1909. Judges: C. H. Rhodes, F. H. Shellabarger and Adam Thompson.

Lebanon, Ky.—Dec. 8 to 12, 1908. F. L. Shaw, judge; J. Lum Abell, Sec'y.

Manchester Poultry Association—Nov. 16 to 20, 1908. Chas. M. Murphey, Sec'y; South Manchester, Conn.

McMinnville, Tenn.—Nov. 24 to 28, 1908.

R. M. Rheams, Sec'y-Treas.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chas. O. Johnson, Sec., 4201 Colfax Ave. North, Jan. 13-20, 1909. Judges: Geo. D. Holden and D. E. Hale.

Mitchell, S. D.—Wm. Scallin, Sec'y, Jan. 25-31, 1909.

Monroe, N. C.—Jan. 5, 6, 7, 8, 1909. Judges F. J. Marshall, W. S. Church; G. B. Caldwell, Sec'y.

Mobile, Ala.—Nov. 24 to 27, 1908. Loring Brown, judge (comparison); J. M. Sturtevant, Sec'y. Kushla, Ala.

Morristown, Tenn.—Sept. 30, Oct. 2, 1908; T. L. Bayne, judge; B. Neil, Sec'y.

New York, N. Y.—Henry V. Crawford, Sec. Montclair, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1908 Jan. 2, 1909.

Nashville, Tenn.—Benj. D. Hill, Sec'y, Dec. 8-12, 1908. Judges: Thos. S. Falkner and Chas. McClave.

Nashville, Tenn. (State Fair) Sep. 21 to 26, 1908. S. T. Campbell, judge; Jno. R. Murkin-Sec'y.

Oakland, Cal.—C. G. Hinds, Sec'y, 538 Pacific Ave., Alameda, Dec. 7-12, 1908. Judge, M. S. Gardner.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—H. H. Hawley, Sec'y, Jan. 24-30, 1909. Judges: McCord and Fite.

Oshkosh, Wis.—James F. Irvine, Sec'y, Jan. 16-22, 1909. Judges: D. E. Hale and J. A. Tucker.

Pickens, S. C., Dec. 2 to 4, 1908. Loring Brown, judge; J. N. Hallum, Secretary, Pickens, S. C.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 2 to 5, 1908. O. H. Quentin, Secretary, Paterson, N. J.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—Dec. 28 to 30, 1908.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jan. 19 to 23, 1909.

Polo, Ill.—Feb. 1 to 6, 1909.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Feb. 17 to 22, 1909.

Portland, Ore.—Jan. 13 to 19, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; J. E. Windle, Lents, Sec'y.

Peoria, Ill.—Nov. 24 to 30, 1908. Jas. A. Tucker and W. E. Stanfield, judges; Dewey A. Scele, Sec'y.

Port Huron, Mich.—Robert S. Taylor, Sec'y, Jan. 20-23, 1909. Judges: Calvin Ott, F. W. Travis, W. M. Wise.

Randall, Iowa, Dec. 11 to 15, 1908. D. M. Anderson, Secretary. Geo. D. Holden, Judge.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. F. J. Marshall, Judge; W. H. Brice, Secy. and Treas.

Rockford, Ind.—Jan. 11 to 16, 1909.

Rockville, Md.—January 25 to 30, 1909. Calvin Hicks, Sec'y.

Springfield, O.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909.

Salem, Ind.—Will hold next show Dec. 28 to Jan. 2, 1909. F. J. Heacock, Secretary; J. C. Clipp and F. J. Fchocke, Judges.

Sheridan, Ind., Dec. 28, 1908 to Jan. 2, 1909; J. T. Richardson, Secretary, Sheridan, Ind.

Seattle, Wash.—January 19 to 25, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; N. Anderson, Sec'y.

Saint Louis, Mo.—F. W. Orcust, Sec'y, 5972a Highland Ave., Nov. 23-28, 1908. Judges D. P. Shove, T. M. Campbell, John Hettich.

Slater, Mo.—T. E. Quisenberry, Sec'y, Dec. 8-12, 1908. Judges: D. T. Heimlich, C. H. Rhodes and Adam Thompson.

Sand Creek, Okla.—C. L. Bickerdike, Sec'y, Dec. 9-12, 1908. Judge: C. A. Emry.

Shawnee, Okla.—Mrs. J. B. Roe, Sec'y, Jan. 25-30, 1909.

Salt Lake City, Utah—C. J. Sander, Sec'y, 906 Lincoln Ave., Jan. 25-30, 1909. Judge: D. T. Heimlich.

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**Wins Nine Silver Cups.
309 Regular and Specials.**

\$225.00 IN CASH

At World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., Atlanta, Ga., Charlotte, N. C., Huntsville, Ala., Charleston, S. C., Raleigh, N. C., Macon, Ga., Warsaw, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, O., Knoxville, Tenn., Allentown, Pa., Cleveland, O., Asheville, N. C.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

E. E. CARTER, - Knoxville, Tenn.

CIRCULARS FREE.



**OUR SUCCESS IS YOUR GAIN—
FIRST COCKEREL—JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION
PROVES THE QUALITY OF
WILBER'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS**

Great Layers, Snow White and Winners in 22 of America's Best Shows—under 18 National Judges. Birds fit for any show. 200 Choice Breeders at Bargain Prices to make room for 1,000 Grand Early Maturing Youngsters. Eggs now half price. Fine 40 page catalogue for stamp, worth dollars to you; tells how we breed, feed old and young, etc. Write us your wants.

**WILBER BROTHERS, Box G, PETROS, TENN.
15 Years The White Leghorn Men.**

**MORGAN'S
POULTRY**

Western Wisconsin Poultry Association,
La Crosse, Wis., May 1, 1908.

We have carefully examined Morgan's Poultry Accounting and can say that it is a simple and convenient system by which the poultryman may keep an account of his business. It is especially adapted to large breeders, who will find the system all that is claimed for it.

EMIL RUPRECHT, Pres.
E. H. HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

ACCOUNT-BOOK

**WILL SAVE YOU
MONEY**

It is the Standard account book for the Poultrycraft. Is easily kept. Profits quickly determined. Endorsed by those who know. Price \$1.00 postpaid. Address.

**MORGAN'S POULTRY ACCOUNTING,
La Crosse, Wisconsin.**



Bargain in White Leghorns!

Having determined to breed S. C. Rhode Island Reds exclusively I will sell my fine R. C. White Leghorns at bargain prices.

SAM M. COOPER, - Fountain City, Tenn.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

Pronounced (of good shape and almost perfect markings) by the judge after scoring. Eggs from three pens. Write me before purchasing.

W. H. LORD, - Asheville, North Carolina.



**RHODE ISLAND RED BREEDERS
FROM THEIR NATIVE LAND.**

This month finishes the EGG SEASON and we shall sell off a number of our BREEDERS to make room for the young stock. Buy early so as to get a good choice, and IMPROVE YOUR BLOOD on the female side. A limited number of yearling males for sale.

PHILIP CASWELL, Box H, NEWPORT, R. I.

Emory's Prize Winning Silver Laced Wyandottes

Owing to my sickness this spring I have decided to sell 50 hens and pullets. Good birds. No males to spare. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Address

C. M. EMORY, - KNOXVILLE, TENN.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

I breed but one variety. In buying from me you run no risks in getting mixed stock. I guarantee a good hatch from eggs. Also guarantee birds I ship to satisfy my customers or same may be returned. Your inquiry or order will have prompt attention. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.

J. L. ALLEY, BOX 110, MIDWAY, ALA.

Stillwater, Okla.—Robt. A. Lowry, Sec., Jan. 4-9, 1909. Judge: H. B. Savage.

Toledo, Ohio—L. C. Taylor, Sec'y, Gibsonburg, Jan. 19-26, 1909. Judges: J. A. Tucker, W. E. Stanfield and J. W. Mulinix.

Tacoma, Wash.—Seth W. Geer, Sec'y, Jan. 5-10, 1909. Judge: Geo. H. Northup.

Troy, O.—Jan. 26 to 29, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; H. E. Bruce, Sec'y.

Union City, Tenn.—Jan. 12 to 15, 1909. Ike Wade, Sec'y.

Victoria, B. C.—Jan. 25, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; W. E. Nachtrieb, Sec'y.

Van Wert, O.—Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, 1908-9. S. T. Campbell, judge; R. P. Everly, Sec'y.

Waverly, Tenn. (Sec'y please furnish date). John B. Bowman, Sec'y; W. J. Sugg, Asst. Sec'y-Treas.

Waldron, Ark.—J. F. Anderson, Sec., Dec. 10-11, 1908; R. A. Davis, judge.

Wynnewood, Okla.—F. J. Stowe, Sec'y, Dec. 14-19, 1908.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Thos. S. Meek, Sec'y, Jan. 18-23, 1909. Judge: S. T. Campbell.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Jan. 18 to 23, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; T. S. Meek, Sec'y.

Yoki, Wash.—Jan. 6 to 13, 1909. W. C. Denny, judge; L. D. Green, Sec'y.

Youngstown, Ohio—Geo. B. Miller, Sec'y, 321 Commerce St., Jan. 11-16, 1909. Judges: W. E. Stanfield and J. E. Gault.

Zanesville, O.—Jan. 20 to 23, 1909. S. T. Campbell, judge; W. E. Thomas, Sec'y.

State Fairs.

Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, October 6 to 17; George P. Barnes, Secretary and General Manager.

Alabama, Montgomery, Oct. 19-24, 1908. Robert Tate, Sec'y.

Columbia, S. C., State Fair, October 26 to 30, 1908. E. J. Watson, Commissioner.

Central Arkansas Fair Association—W. S. King, Supt., Lonoke, Ark. G. C. Watkins, Judge. Held at Carlisle, Ark., Oct. 12 to 16, 1908.

Denver, Col., Interstate Fair and Exposition—Sept. 7 to 12, 1908. G. C. Fuller, Sec'y, Georgia, at Atlanta, Oct. 8-24, 1908. Frank Weldon, Sec'y.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 14 to 19, 1908. M. C. Rankin, Frankfort, Ky.

Mississippi State Fair, Jackson—Oct. 27 to Nov. 6, 1908. N. L. Hutchinson, poultry judge; W. C. Taylor, Supt., Jackson.

Memphis, Tenn., Tri-State Fair Association, Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1908. R. M. Williams, Mgr.

North Carolina State Fair Raleigh—Oct. 12 to 17, 1908. S. L. Paterson, Commissioner.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., September 21 to 26. J. W. Russwurm, secretary.

Virginia, at Richmond, Oct. 5-10, 1908. G. W. Koener, Commissioner.

West Tennessee Fair, Jackson, October 7—5 days.

County Fairs.

Batesburg, S. C.—Tri-County Fair, Oct. 12-16. J. W. Dreher, Sec'y.

Clarksville, Tenn.—August 28; 3 days. Columbia, Tenn.—September 14; 7 days.

Cookeville, Tenn.—September 18; 3 days. Cumberland City, Tenn., Sept. 9—4 days.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—August 10; 6 days. Gallatin, Tenn.—August 26—4 days.

Kingston, Tenn., Sept. 8 to 11, 1908. Lexington, S. C.—Oct. 20-24. C. M. Efrid, Sec'y.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—September 7; 6 days. Pulaski, Tenn.—September 11; 3 days.

Rome, Tenn., Sept. 10—3 days. Spartanburg, S. C.—Nov. 3-6, 1908. Paul V. Moore, Sec'y.

Sumter, S. C.—Nov. 7-13. W. R. Burgess, Sec'y.

Shelbyville, Tenn.—September 1; 5 days. Tullahoma, Tenn.—August 24; 6 days.

Winchester, Tenn.—August 17; 6 days.

Licensed Poultry Judges.

Below is a list of Licensed Poultry Judges of the American Poultry Association. Send \$2 and we will insert your name and address under this head for one year:

Chas. V. Keeler,.....Winamac, Ind.
S. T. Campbell,.....Mansfield, Ohio
Clarence W. King,.....Romulus, N. Y.
John Dudley,.....Emporia, Kansas
O. P. Greer,.....Bourbon, Ind.
A. B. Shaner,.....Lanark, Ill.
Phil Feil,.....Canal Dover, Ohio
F. J. Marshall,.....College Park, Ga.

Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1908 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omissions or correction or dates.

Stanford, July 22—3 days.
Georgetown, July 28—5 days.
Henderson, July 28—5 days.
Lancaster, July 29—3 days.
Winchester, August 4—4 days.
Madisonville, August 4—5 days.
Danville, August 5—3 days.
Lexington, August 10—5 days.
Uniontown, August 11—5 days.
Burkesville, August 11—4 days.
Broadhead, August 12—3 days.
Springfield, August 12—4 days.
Shepherdsville, August 18—4 days.
Columbia, August 18—4 days.
Lawrenceburg, August 18—4 days.
Richmond, August 18—4 days.
Leitchfield, August 18—3 days.
Vanceburg, August 19—4 days.
Barbourville, August 19—3 days.
Erlanger, August 19—4 days.
Ewing, August 20—3 days.
London, August 25—4 days.
Elizabethtown, August 25—3 days.
Shelbyville, August 25—4 days.
Burlington, August 26—4 days.
Germantown, August 26—4 days.
Morgantown, August 27—3 days.
Somerset, September 1—4 days.
Paris, September 1—5 days.
Hardinsburg, September 1—3 days.
Fern Creek, September 2—4 days.
Monticello, September 8—4 days.
Hodgenville, September 8—3 days.
Carroll, Gallatin, Owen, Tri-County Fair,
Sanders, September 9—4 days.
Glasgow, September 9—4 days.
Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September
14—5 days.
Mayfield, September 23—4 days.
Falmouth, September 30—4 days.

**One Ad. Brought 100 Inquiries and
Sold 700 Birds.**

The Industrious Hen:—We have carried an ad with you for several years and it has always brought results. We put in a 3-inch special month before last and we received more than one hundred inquiries and moved several hundred birds. In fact we are sold completely out and therefore must stop our ad until we get our growing stock ready.

Very truly yours,

PORTER-GEORGE POULTRY CO.

WORLD FAMOUS STRAINS EGGS FOR HATCHING

S. C. White Leghorns (Wyckoff); **B. Rocks** (Bradley); **White Wyandottes** (Fisbel); **S. C. Black Minorcas** (Northrup). **Stock direct. \$2 per fifteen.**

Also Brown and Buff Leghorns, White Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, and Light Brahmas. \$1.50 per fifteen.

Thoroughbred Homers for Sale.

PARKLAND FARM,
BUNTYN, Shelby County, TENN.

WANTED

INFORMATION
REGARDING
A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Wish to hear from Owner only who will sell direct to buyer. Give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address,
L. DARBYSHIRE, Box 198, Rochester, N. Y.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds EXCLUSIVELY

21 acres and all my time devoted to them. Won 21 Ribbons and Silver Cup last 2 shows. Eggs, Best Pens, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Free Range, \$5.00 per 100. 75 big husky Cockerels at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

H. T. SHANNON

Box S.

Cary Station, Ill.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BRIDAL DINNER SET



Each Piece Guaranteed

We are offering to our subscribers for a limited time a chance to get a beautiful 49-piece, **LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SET**, absolutely free. For beauty, durability, exquisite workmanship and finish these sets cannot be surpassed. Each piece is embossed and decorated with gold, with a vine of wild roses in green and pink, and will astonish and please any housewife. It is guaranteed to be as claimed or money will be refunded. We do not show here a complete set, but enough to convince any one that it is worth more than we ask for it. A beautiful lithograph in Red, Blue and Gold, showing the colors used in decorating this set, will be sent free on request. The set is composed of the following pieces:

1 Baker
6 Fruit Plates
6 Cups
6 Saucers
6 Soup Plates
1 Sugar Bowl

1 Covered Dish
1 Cream Pitcher
6 Lunch Plates
1 Platter
6 Individual Butters
6 Dinner Plates

FORTY-NINE PIECES IN ALL.

How to Secure one of these Handsomely Decorated Limoges China Dinner Sets:

The retail factory price of this set is \$7.50. We will send one of these sets, freight prepaid, to any address for a club of 15 subscribers to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, at 50c each, (either new or old, or we will send this set to any one in the United States, freight prepaid, for \$6.50.) Each set will be securely packed and shipped direct.

Every reader of this paper who can possibly use this choice dinner set ought to be able to secure fifteen subscribers to the HEN and get the set free.

If you desire to work up this club of 15 subscribers we will send you sample copies, order sheet and blank receipt book. Take hold today; order your samples, and begin canvassing among your friends. You will be surprised how easy subscribers will come. Address

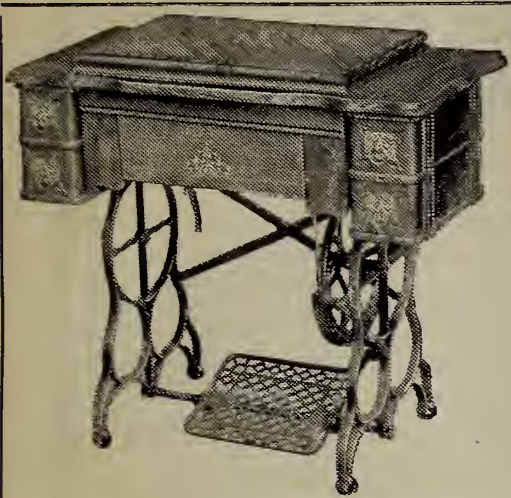
The Industrious Hen Company,
Knoxville, Tennessee

MILLIGAN'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

AGAIN

The sensation of the Great Nashville Show in the hottest class ever shown in the South. My first, second and third hen, first, second and fifth pullet, second cock, third and fourth cockerel, and second pen makes good my claim, best strain of S. C. White Leghorns in existence. At Knoxville and other smaller shows this season, I have furnished the winners. Can furnish you stock and eggs from the above winners together with my winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Birmingham, World's Fair. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1,000. For quality and great egg production get the best from

JOHN R. MILLIGAN, - Valley Station, Ky.



\$45 HIGH GRADE, DROP HEAD \$16
SEWING MACHINE FOR

Silent—Easy Running—Life Time Guarantee.
Equal to the Best and Highest Price Machine.
Self-setting needle, automatic bobbin winder, self-threading cylinder shuttle. Strictly up-to-date, first-class, high grade machine in every detail. Closes up like picture, keeps out dust, use for table. Nothing better. Send for circular, or remit \$16 and have one shipped direct to you. A year's subscription to THE HEN free.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO. Knoxville, Tenn.

Fine Lot of Ringlets for Sale

A grand flock of fine fowls, many of them blue ribbon winners, at reasonable prices. Exhibition fowls made a specialty, bred for size and egg production. Can furnish you fine large cockerels to improve your flock, of following strains: Thompson's Ringlets, Buff Rock Nuggets, Latham's Barred Rocks, Fishel's White Rocks, Duston's White Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Cook's Buff and White Orpingtons, Anconas and Rhode Island Reds, direct from their native land. Have won 100 prizes and a number of specials since 1906. Won a number of prizes at Burlington Fair for 1907. The remarkable sales of the past season stamps their superiority. Write for show record and prices. Eggs from special matings and from 1st prize matings, \$2.00 per setting.

DR. JOHN W. LASLEY,
Burlington, N. C.

Partridge, Silver Penciled, Golden Barred & Barred Plymouth Rocks

White, Black, Columbian and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. My birds have won the highest honors at the World's Fair, Madison Square Garden, Philadelphia and Washington.

Moderate Prices. **Hillcrest Farms, Oakford, Pa.** Free Catalogue.
WM. F. FOTTERALL, Prop.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

The only choicest specimens in my breeding pens, and they are bred to lay as well as win. **Winners:**—Wilmington, N. C., 1902: 1st and 2nd pullets. Wilmington, N. C., 1903: 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th pullet and 1st pen. Charleston, S. C., 1905: 2nd cockerel and 2nd pen. Charleston, S. C., 1906: 1st cockerel, 2nd and 4th pullet. At the great Jamestown Exposition in the strongest class of Reds ever shown in the South I won 3rd cockerel. Charleston, S. C., 1907: 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pullet. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50—50.

P. R. BROOKS, - - - - BLACK CREEK, N. C.

GLENVIEW ORPINGTONS

* S. C. BUFFS EXCLUSIVELY *

My breeding pens this year will include such birds as 1st cock, Indianapolis, '07. All my winners at Richmond, '08. Only place shown this season. Send for mating card for further particulars. Eggs will be shipped from nothing but the best. \$2.50 per setting of 15.
B. S. HORNE, KESWICK, VIRGINIA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

A NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show,
Sept. 21-26, to be a Big Event.

The poultry exhibition at the Tennessee State Fair this fall will be one of national importance. The poultry breeders of Tennessee realize that a great central show, such as at Hagerstown, Maryland, where a winning is of great importance to the breeder, is needed at some central point in the south, and inasmuch as Nashville is situated right in the very center of the great Southern poultry field, and the Tennessee State Fair, where the attendance runs close on to a quarter of a million people annually, presents such magnificent opportunities for such a show, they have decided to get behind this exhibition and make it the equal of any show in the United States.

The management of the Tennessee State Fair has received letters recently from breeders in nearly every state east of the Mississippi river and a number of western breeders, say they are coming to the show this fall with their birds. It is safe, therefore, to say that the hopes of the Tennessee breeders will be realized, and that Tennessee will have the distinction of having not only one of the largest, but one of the best quality shows in the Union.

Arrangements have been made to provide uniform coops and feed. This will not only give the show an attractive appearance, but will furnish an arrangement for handling and judging the birds that is perfect in every detail.

There are twenty or more associations in Tennessee, all of which are actively at work in the interest of the State Fair Show, and the contest between these associations will be made a prominent feature. The premium list this year is a liberal one, and many attractive specials will be added.

Judges, J. H. Drevenstedt, of Red Bank, N. J., W. C. Pierce, of Indianapolis, Ind., S. T. Campbell, of Mansfield, Ohio, and C. W. Fowler, of Smyrna, Ga., will officiate at the State Fair Show.

Nashville is one of the best markets for pure bred poultry in the country, and the Tennessee State Fair presents an opportunity to the breeder to advertise and sell his stock that is possessed by but few shows in the United States. Not only this, but a winning at the State Fair Show is a valuable asset to any breeder. Premium lists, entry blanks, or any information concerning the Tennessee State Fair Show may be had of the superintendent of the Poultry Department, Mr. John A. Murkin.

Central Arkansas Fair Association.

This third annual fair will be held at Carlisle, Ark., Oct. 19 to 23, 1908. A large and well edited premium list has been issued. The cash prizes and special premiums are large and numerous, and is a credit to that section of the state, which embraces the counties of Lonoke, Prairie, Monroe, White, Pulaski, Arkansas, Woodruff, Faulkner and Jefferson. B. D. Muzzy, Sec'y, Carlisle, Ark.

Customers' Catalogues.

The following catalogs and mating list are among those received since last issue, and deserve special mention: L. B. Sweet, 43 Center St., Perry, N. Y.; W. A. Congdon, Waterman, Ill.; Frank D. Lewis & Son, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. Moffitt, Southbridge, Mass.; Thos. E. Anderson, Danville, Ill.; Walter Sherman, Newport, R. I.; Geo. A. Eyrich & Son, New Orleans, La.

Printing

FOR POULTRYMEN

When in need of Letter-Heads, Envelopes, Note-Heads, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Post Cards, Circulars, Folders, Etc. Get our samples and prices before you place your order. FINE CUTS USED. We pay the Express charges. Samples cheerfully sent FREE. (Mention your breed.)
W. A. BODE PRINTING CO. BOX 176. FAIR-HAVEN, PA.

The Effect of Vibration on Incubation.

There has been a great deal written and said about the effect vibration has on eggs while they are being incubated. Some people believe that even thunder will injure a hatch. Others cite you to instances when incubators set on a springy floor did not give a good hatch. These theories are wrong and I believe that in most cases it is the fault of the incubator and not the vibration. I was in C. W. Henderson Co's Poultry Supply house a short time ago and they had a Chas. A. Cypher's model running in their salesroom where tons of feed is trucked by it every day and you could see the machine jumping around and yet they hatched 104 chicks out of 120 eggs. I spoke to their manager about the hatch and he said he had made several hatches where the incubator was exposed to much jarring and that the model had never given him less than 85 to 90 per cent hatches under the most trying circumstances. After discussing the question with several other experienced incubator men I reached the conclusion that vibration had no effect on model incubators but that cheap or inferior machines would not do well if subjected to jarring.

Why not raise capons? They always have a ready market at higher prices than roosters; they cost no more to raise, cost no more to feed, and are always in market. Did you ever hear of a glut in the capon market? No, the supply is always less than the demand; why not get in line, make capons, and, incidentally, of course make money. Invest a postal card in the business anyhow. Write to G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.,



and ask for their catalogue of Caponizing Instruments, they are "Easy to Use" and after you have had a little practice you will be able to make money by caponizing your neighbors' stock at so much per rooster. Very full directions accompany these goods and the length of time they have been on the market and the demand for them in all parts of the country is pretty good evidence that they are both easy and profitable to use. Write now.

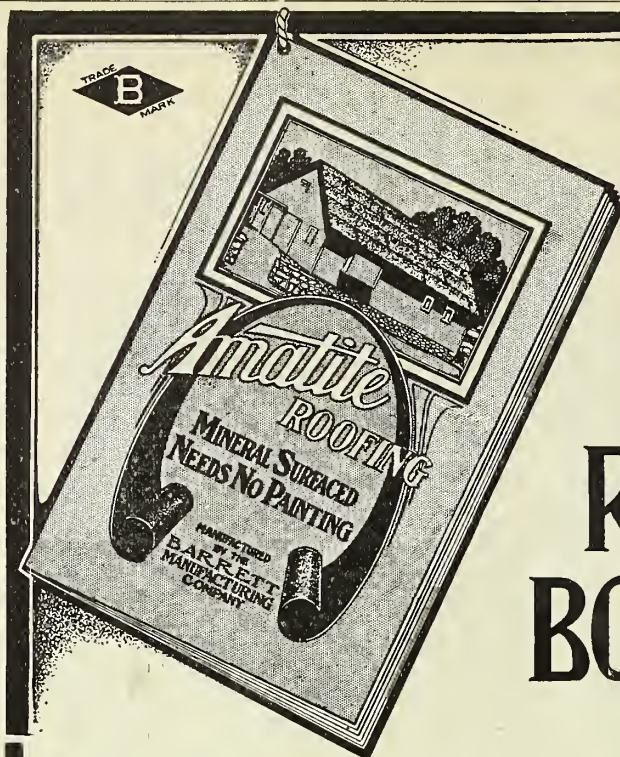
Columbian Wyandotte Breeders.

I wish to say to all Southern Columbian Wyandotte breeders that we need better and larger exhibits of this breed at our Southern shows; it seems to me that it is up to the Columbian men (or breeders I should say) to devise ways of bringing them out. We can have at least one big Columbian show this year if we will make up a nice purse. Let every Southern Columbian breeder join in and contribute something and we will have as fine a show as ever was held anywhere, both as to quality and numbers of this popular breed. After all have said what they will give, we can take a mail vote by giving each contributor one vote for every dollar promised. In this way we could decide at what show this purse would be given and how it would be awarded; by this same vote we could elect a custodian of funds whose duty it would be to collect and keep the cash until awarded. I will give \$10.00 towards said purse, regardless of time and place of said show, and amount raised for same. Am satisfied that our various Southern papers will allow us a little space from time to time to work this up. So let's hear from all the Columbian Wyandotte breeders who have the good of the breed at heart. J. M. STURTEVANT, Kushla, Ala.

Old College Songs.

The June Century will publish a novel feature in the text of the three great songs of Yale, Harvard and Princeton in the 60's, set in eight pages of whimsically clever drawings by John Wolcott Adams.

In another column you will find an ad for the K. P. Journal. To take advantage of this extremely low offer send in your subscription to the Kentucky Poultry Journal, Brandenburg, Ky., at once as the offer is for a limited time only.



SEND FOR FREE ROOFING BOOKLET

MOST of the roofing manufacturers supply some simple sort of a circular or pamphlet with samples of their roofing.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have gone into the matter more deeply. Their Booklet entitled "Amatite" is a very handsome and interesting piece of printing.

It covers the whole roofing subject thoroughly.

The Ready Roofing proposition is explained at length, and the whole history of these roofings is given in detail, showing the steady progress that has been made. As this Company is the oldest and largest concern in the field, the history is accurate. This Company has been in the roofing business for over half a century.

Many of the improvements in ready roofings made from time to time have been its inventions, and the latest improvement, and in many respects the most important, is offered to the public in Amatite Roofing.

This material, as explained in the Booklet, has a surface of *real mineral matter*—Amatite—to take the brunt of the weather. It does not need painting. The kind of roofs that need painting are *out of date*.

The paint and labor of putting it on cost more than an Amatite Roof.

Amatite Roofing, once laid, requires no attention whatever. Its mineral surface does not require painting any more than a stone wall does.

The Amatite Booklet also explains the value of the Pitch in Amatite Roofing. Pitch is the *greatest waterproofing ever discovered*.

Water does not affect it in any way. An unbroken lining of pitch furnishes complete and permanent protection, which can only leak by being actually punctured, and such a lining sheet is just what Amatite provides.

It is impossible to give the explanation in detail here, but if you will send for the Booklet, which is free, you will find the arguments in full.

With the Booklet the manufacturers send a free Sample of Amatite, in order to show just what the mineral surface is like.

A postal card addressed to the nearest office of the Company will bring the Booklet and Sample to you by mail. Every progressive farmer should have it.



BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.,
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London.

AMATITE ON ROOF OF EAST MACHIAS LUMBER CO., EAST MACHIAS, ME.



Wabash Poultry Yards

ARITON, ALA.

BREEDERS OF

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

"WILBERS WORLD'S BEST"

AMERICAS GREATEST LAYERS & WINNERS

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS

"THE BLUE RIBBON STRAIN"

The best all purpose fowl, beautiful, profitable and good mothers. We will spare a few very choice birds from each variety at right prices. Eggs from our grand matings at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Order direct from this or write us your wants. We give you your money's worth.

WABASH POULTRY YARDS,

Dept. B. D. A. WALKER, Gen. Mgr., ARITON, ALA.

NORTON'S

S. C. R. I. REDS, W. P. ROCKS, B. P. ROCKS

Winners wherever shown. A fine lot of high class cockerels at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Eggs from high class exhibition matings \$3.00 per 15. Eggs from pens mated for business, \$2.00. Write for circular.

J. O. NORTON, E. Sta., NASHVILLE, TENN.

"HOUDANS OF QUALITY."

Cut prices on eggs. 100 choice breeders for sale. Free catalogue. Set eggs in June and July and hatch winners.

DR. G. W. TAYLOR, Box H, ORLEANS, IND.

SELLING OUT

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

The chance of a life-time. They MUST GO at once. Elegant hens at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Cocks just as low. Can mate in pens or any way to suit. Write for what you want and get bargain prices never offered you before.

Yours truly,

PLUMMER MCCULLOUGH,
BOX A, MERCER, PA.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(RINGLETS)

Winners Three Years in Succession at the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Show

I breed from high-scoring birds that are mated for best results. I have made Barred Rocks a specialty for fifteen years.

EGGS AT \$2.00 PER 15.

COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2 TO \$5 EACH. GOOD ENOUGH TO SHOW

F. E. MENZIES
DYER, TENN.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show.

The Poultry exhibition at Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 21-26th. 1908, will be one of National importance. Many of the leading breeders from all sections of the country have signified their intention of making the Tennessee State Fair Show this fall, and preparations are under way for making this show one of the greatest Fair shows in the United States. Nashville is situated right in the center of the middle and southern states, and by virtue of its location is one of the very best points in the Union for holding a National show. Over 200,000 people visited the Fair last year and the poultry breeders were especially loud in their praise of the splendid results obtained from their exhibitions here. Arrangements have been made with the Spratts Patent Co., of East Orange, N. J., to coop and feed the show, and no detail will be left undone to make it one of the most up to date exhibitions in the United States. J. H. Drevenstedt, W. C. Pierce, S. T. Campbell and C. W. Fowler will do the judging. The premium list will be especially attractive and a winning at the Tennessee State Fair Show will be of great importance to the breeder. 50,000 copies of the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show Bulletin will be issued shortly and distributed all over the country. For official premium list and entry blanks address, John A. Murkin, Nashville Tenn.

Georgia State Fair.

The premium list for the Georgia State Fair in October will aggregate \$10,000. The premiums, which are the most liberal ever granted by the association, are being classified now by General Manager Frank Weldon, and will be issued as soon as they can be ratified by the Georgia division of the Farmers' Union, under whose auspices the big exposition will be held this year.

The live stock shows this season will be the largest that have been held in the history of the State Fair.

Among the other features of the fair, which will be a state exposition for the farmers, will be lectures by government experts on the soils of the state, seeds, bugs and fertilizers.

The railroads of the southeastern territory have agreed to give the same rate as last year, less the plus fare of 25 cents. The tickets last year were 3 cents a mile for the round trip, plus 25 cents, and the admission coupon. The rates this year will not include the additional 25 cents—Atlanta Journal.

White Langshan Club.

The breeders of White Langshans have organized a club to be known as "The White Langshan Club of America." The officers elected are: Rees. F. Watson, Greencastle, Ind., President; Frederick Pfaff, Anadarko, Okla., Vice Pres., and A. W. Porter, Bridgeport, Ind., Sec'y and Treas. Executive Committee, R. F. Watson, Ind., R. S. Messner, Rockford, Ills., H. Brockschmidt, Freistatt, Mo., Robert Hawkins, Bridgeport, Ind., and A. W. Porter. The membership fee is \$1.00 and application should be forwarded to the Sec'y., A. W. Porter, Bridgeport, Ind. The object of the club is to promote the White Langshans and offer good specials and bring out a large entry at our leading shows. Yours truly, A. W. PORTER, Sec'y.

Best Rocks in the South.

C. P. Hale, the B. P. Rock specialist, is offering 70 yearling hens and 7 cock birds for sale. Look up this ad. Send Mr. Hale an order if you want the best Rocks in the South.

EGGS FOR HATCHING AND STOCK FOR SALE

From prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Mated Anconas, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Toulouse Geese eggs.

L. M. BARRETT, MORRISTOWN, TENN.

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THE ABOVE CLUB TO ONE ADDRESS, ALL FOR \$1.50

This is an unprecedented clubbing offer. Read the description of our handsome, instructive and interesting Wall Map Chart on another page. This premium, together with the finest agricultural paper and the best poultry paper in the South, all for only \$1.50. Order today. Address

The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

THIS BROOD COOP



is rat, lice, mite, mink, weasel, rain proof. Easily taken apart and cleaned. Use our combination Trap and Setting Nest. Our feed coop feeds three kinds of feed, is a feed saver. Try our non-freezing watering tank, egg testers, etc. All made of galvanized steel. Catalogue free. C. Hoskins & Co., 318 State St., Quincy, Ill. Dept. I. Agents wanted.

S. C. Black Minorcas

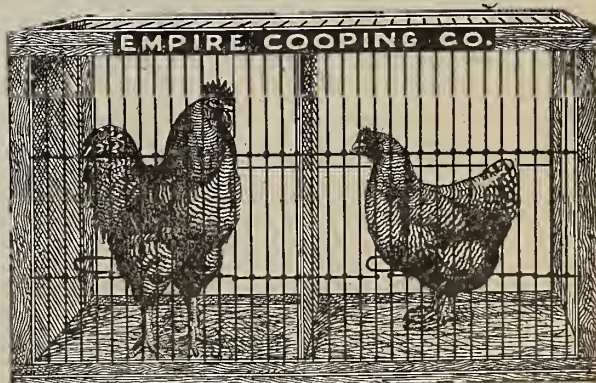
Layers, payers, stayers, when prizes are awarded at Jeff City show, Owen, judge, I won 1st chl, 1, 2 pul, 1st pen. Farm raised, heavy layers. Eggs, \$2 per setting.

O. L. MOODY, Jefferson City, Tenn.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS LEGHORNS OF DUCK FAMILY.

Eggs, \$1.50 for 12. \$2.75 for 24.
\$5.00 for 50.

PAUL D. TRIGG, GLASGOW, KY.



Pat'd Oct. 15, 1901.

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We Make a Specialty of WHITE WYANDOTTES and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Also Special Attention to PEKIN and MUSCOVY DUCKS. We handle no Cheap Stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Stock and Eggs for sale at all times.

Our Motto: "None But the Best."

C. L. MONNOT, Prop. - - JEANERETTE, LA.

A Sure Gape Cure.*Editor Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.*

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Justice for the following gape cure: Take an air tight box, 18 x 30 inches, with a partition of either slats or wire. Use a light board or heavy cloth for the top. Place the chickens in one side, and a hot iron or shovel in the other side. Pour half teaspoonful carbolic acid on the iron and cover quickly. Let the chickens remain two minutes and remove them to the open air. You may think some of them done for, but they will come around. If the cure is not complete, repeat it, but a second dose is seldom necessary. I caught it accidentally and have tried it. It is a sure go. Yours truly. E. H. BULLOCK, Halsey, Ky.

Feathered Idleness.

Little Margie on her first visit to a farm was told to wander about the barn and search for eggs. Some time later the child returned almost in tears.

"Couldn't you find any eggs, dearie?" asked her mother.

"No," replied Margie wearily. "I think it's mean, too, 'cause lots of hens were standing around doing nothing."—*June Lippincott's.*

On February, 17, 1908, the poultry fanciers in and around Dixon, Ill., held a meeting and organized an association known as the Dixon Poultry Association. They have at present 85 members enrolled, and are now running a membership contest which is proving very interesting and expect to increase this number to 200 by September 1st. A good set of officers has been elected, who began hustling from the start. They have secured one of the best show rooms in the city for our first exhibition, and engaged Calvin Ott to judge. The outlook at this time is very encouraging to those who have worked hard to get this started, and there is no reason why that Dixon with all her good birds, cannot be included as one of the large shows.—A. G. HILL, Sec'y.

Do you keep account of your poultry operations? If you have not kept these accounts, begin now. It will save you money. For the first time in your life you will know whether you are making a profit or running at a loss. It will show whether money is made or lost and how to foster one and stop the other. It will be a source of pleasure and real satisfaction, at any rate. Look up "Morgan's Poultry Account Book" on another page in this issue.

Dropped the Wrong One.*The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.*

Gentlemen:—As I found that I was subscribing to a good many poultry papers and could not give them all due attention, I thought that I had better drop some, one of which was THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I find that it was a mistake. So will thank you to re-enter me in your mailing list. I will avail myself of your offer of the N. Y. Tribune Farmer and The Hen for \$1.00, for which please find check enclosed.

Please begin with this month's number and oblige, yours truly,
Feb. 17, 1908. LION DESPLAND,
Daytona, Fla.

INCUBATOR OIL

You can increase your hatch twenty-five per cent by using in your incubators Soline Oil

No Smoke, no Odor, a perfect Oil, made from premium Pennsylvania Crude.

Orders filled from Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn., High Point and Greensboro, N. C., Baltimore and Cumberland, Md. Address

TENNESSEE OIL COMPANY,
K. & O. Ry. Knoxville, Tenn.

INDUSTRIOUS HOUDANS

As show birds and winter layers, they have never been beaten. I won my first show record in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1891, and have been first prize winner ever since. I have line-bred from imported stock from the start and can suit the most exacting. EGGS 15 for \$1.25; 50 for \$3.50; 100 for \$6.

A. A. CHIVERTON, Box 62. Livermore, Ky.

PARRISH'S Light Brahmas

— AND —

Columbian Wyandottes

Parrish Breeds and Sells More Show Specimens than any
Five Brahma or Columbian Breeders in the South.

Write for Catalogue.

T. REID PARRISH,
NASHVILLE . . . TENNESSEE.

JUNE SALE!

350 OF THE BEST BREEDERS I EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

BARRED P. ROCKS AND S. G. R. I. REDS

If you want real quality at a price, write me at once. They must be sold before I move to my new farm. Eggs \$2.50 for balance of season. If you want Fox Terrier Puppies, we have the right kind.

MILES POULTRY FARM, Columbus, O.

BLACK MINORCAS PRIZE WINNERS

EGGS \$3.00 PER 15.

FREE CIRCULAR ON MATINGS AND WINNINGS.

FRED E. CARTER, Irwin Ave., KNOXVILLE, TENN.

WOODLAND POULTRY FARM

Has been Taking Prizes for Twenty Years in

B. P. Rocks, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes, S. C.
White and Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs

BLOOD TELLS. THEY WIN FOR ME AND WILL WIN FOR YOU

Mrs. R. H. Bell, Washington Pike, Knoxville, Tenn.

The KNOXVILLE STORAGE CO. SOLE AGENTS, 123 Jackson Avenue, KNOXVILLE, TENN. CARRY FULL LINE CYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

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INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY,

Box 93, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

"Great Big Quality Show."

There will be a "Great Big Quality Show" held by the Oklahoma City Poultry Association next winter at Oklahoma City, and you can rest assured that it is going to be well worth attending. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected: President, Wade Spear; Vice-President, W. H. Hobson; Sec'y.-Treasurer, Geo. C. Winans; Superintendent, W. P. Hawkins; Directors, W. T. Davis, C. H. Keller and J. H. Hamill. Arrangements are being perfected whereby the Association will be able to offer generous cash premiums and four of its public spirited members have already "opened up their hearts" and donated a nice silver cup each, which makes four to start with; this number they hope to increase to fifteen. Every effort is being strained to make this the largest show ever held in the New State and that will be "going some" too, as there was a twelve hundred bird show held at Oklahoma City last January. The fourth week in January 1909 has been selected as show week and Judges Fite and McCord will "look them over." We should like very much to see you and your birds.—Geo. C. WINANS, Sec'y.-Treas.

Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association.

At the annual meeting for the election of officers, the following were elected, J. F. Defendorf, Garrett Park, Md., President; J. D. Sumner, Kensington, Md., Vice-President; John R. Risdon, Riverdale, Md., Second Vice-president; Charles L. Blanton, Falls Church, Va., Third Vice-President; N. B. Stone, 909 H. St., Washington, D. C., Treasurer; Calvin Hicks, Rockville, Md., Secretary; with the above the following constitute the board of directors, A. D. Brown, Lee Pitchlynn, C. B. Krogmann, Dr. H. J. Nichols, and E. C. Catts. The next annual show will be held in Washington, D. C., January 25th to 30th., 1909.

Election of Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Marion County Poultry and Pet Animal Association held at Lebanon, Ky., the following officers were elected: President, F. L. Ballard, Lebanon, Ky.; 1st. Vice-President, C. M. Clark, St. Mary's, Ky.; 2nd Vice-President, John Beswick, Lebanon, Ky.; 3rd Vice-President, Baker Terhune, Bradfordsville, Ky.; 4th Vice-President, J. R. Daut, Loretto, Ky.; 5th Vice-President, Florin Hughes, Raywick, Ky.; Manager, J. E. Graham, Lebanon, Ky.; Sec'y.-Treas., Lum Abell, Lebanon, Ky.; Directors, Joseph Lancaster, John Beswick, J. E. Graham, Clarence Abell, and Bernard Humkey. The first show will be held at Lebanon, Ky., Dec. 8-9-10-11, 1908. Frank Shaw, judge.—LUM ABELL, Sec.-Treas.

American White Orpington Club.

With the increase in popularity of the White Orpingtons, many breeders and fanciers who are taking hold of them may not have heard of the club that is devoted to the breed. The American White Orpington Club was organized in Feb., 1906, and has done much to help further the interest in White Orpington fowls. It is the wish of the club to have as members, every breeder or admirer of this grand breed, and the Secretary, F. S. Bullington, Box 328, Richmond, Va., will be pleased to forward applications for membership upon request.

Interchange Ideas

And take the *New Zealand Poultry Journal*, a splendid paper containing the poultry news of all Australia. We will have it sent direct to you for one year, with THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, for \$2.00.

Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas
BLUE BLOODED, FARM RAISED, PRIZE
WINNING, MONEY MAKERS.

The fowls for eggs, for meat, for general purposes. Won in Buffs, 1st cock, 1st ckel., 1st and 2nd hen. In Minorcas, 1st and 2nd hen at Morristown Show, Owen, judge. My fowls are great egg producers, lay when eggs are scarce. They are full of vigor, vitality and vim. Eggs, Orpington, \$2.50. Minorcas, \$2.00, a setting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Miller,
Hill Top Poultry Farm, R2, Russellville, Tenn.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

WILLIAM COOK STRAIN



I have unquestionably the finest stock in the South. I have won prizes at Madison Square, Tennessee State Fair and at Nashville, in fact have never missed a premium where shown.

YOU CANNOT FIND BETTER ORPINGTONS

First Premium Eggs \$5 for 15. Second Premium \$3 for \$15

Mrs. S. C. BRIDGEWATER, Dixon Springs, Tenn.

PINE HURST DAIRY, FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM

Fine Royal Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Line Bred for 10 years for Winter eggs, Standard size and color. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Free Range. Fine Jersey Cattle. Write me. I have stamps.

D. W. DUNCAN, Prop. R. No. 5. CLEVELAND, TENN.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees
of Any Description

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**...SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS...
STRAWBERRY HILL POULTRY YARDS**

I. DAVENPORT WILLIAMS, Prop. and Supt.
Box 287 Richmond, Va.

Mem. Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Va. Poultry Association.

At Richmond Jan. 9-15, (Wittman Judge), 1st Cockerel; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet. 8 Specials, including two Silver Cups for best display in class offered by Am. S. C. B. Leghorn Club and Va. Breeders. At Jamestown, 4th Pen, 6th Cockerel on immature birds. Also Highest Awards Va. State Fair and Richmond 1908. Eggs from Exhibition matings, both cockerel and pullet line \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$7 per 50, \$10 per 75, \$12 per 100. From Utility matings \$2 per 15, \$6 per 100. Two-thirds hatch guaranteed or number of eggs duplicated at half price. Stock for sale at all times.

SOUTHERN FARM LOCATIONS AND INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

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FINE CLIMATE, GOOD MARKETS, AMPLE RAINFALL, CHEAP FUEL

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Lumber Lands, Coal Lands, Stone Lands, Iron Ore Lands

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In Close Association with Water Power, Fuel and Raw Material.

Information about any part of the South and any kind of business furnished free by addressing M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.; W. L. HENDERSON, Southern Agent, Equitable Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Whitewash—Do It Now.

We publish here the government recipe for whitewash, which is one we can recommend at this season when there is so much whitewashing to be done around the poultry houses and yards:

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.

Half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack with warm water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam; strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer; add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot; half pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days, covered up from the dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard, properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that can compare with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay. Add to above carbolic acid when used for inside of houses, roosts, nest boxes, etc. This is the wash used on lighthouses and all government work. It has stood the test of time.

A Great Help to All Who Read It.

It is always with a great deal of pleasure that I await the monthly arrival of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. I certainly think it is a paper which is a great help to all who read it, whether they are professional poultrymen, or merely beginners. Yours truly,
ARTHUR EATON, Hig Point, N. C.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville,
September 21 to 26, 1908.

**Dress Cutting
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FREE LESSONS—A course of Ten Lessons in Dress Cutting, with every line and dot numbered and lettered so that anyone can learn with ease. A full length form, showing how to take the 16 measures correctly.

WHY WE DO IT.

We publish The Penrose Dress-cutting Quarterly, which is a Fashion Book, showing the latest styles, with diagrams and directions for drafting both garment and trimming, filling a long-felt want in aiding you to reproduce patterns of any style.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

Send us only 25 cents and we will send you our Cutting Quarterly and Fashion Book for one year, and the above course of ten lessons free. We also agree to make examination free and give Diploma to each graduate.
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LONG DISTANCE PHONES
IN EVERY ROOM

Rates \$2.50 and up. Rooms
with Bath, \$3.50 and
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KENTWOOD POULTRY FARM

J. H. MILLER, Prop.

KENTWOOD, LA.

**BARRED, BUFF AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES**

Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. S. S. Hamburgs; S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish Indian Games, R. C. R. I. Reds. Eggs: \$2.00 to \$5.00 per setting of 15, or \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 per one hundred for incubator use. Stock for sale and some great bargains in cocks and cockerels of all breeds that we handle.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Best blood line in America, pedigreed and registered, moderate prices.

THE FINEST DOG KENNEL IN THE SOUTH

Fox terriers, the finest ratters on earth. Scotch Collies; sable and white; black and white; and tri-colored. Pointers of the best breeds, all pedigreed and registered. We also have a fine flock of Toulouse geese.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SALE AND WANT NO DISSATISFIED CUSTOMER.
Plenty of stock for sale; write us your wants.

BOSWELL'S ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES**"THE QUALITY LAYERS."**

They have won the blue for years in the chief shows of the United States. They have this year won grand sweepstakes in shows where Madison Square Garden winners were entered. No bird that I have sold for exhibition this season has failed to win a prize—and I have sold many. I have eight grand yards mated, from which to sell eggs for hatching. There are no better WHITE WYANDOTTES in the world—male or female—than the breeders contained in these yards. They are the result of fifteen years of close line-breeding and individual care.

THE ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES ARE BRED
FOR MERIT AND ARE SOLD ON HONOR.

JOHN W. BOSWELL, JR.,

Box 2006,

BECKWITH, TENN.

WALKER'S**BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES****WIN WHEREVER SHOWN**

Winning first honors at Knoxville, Sweetwater and Madisonville, Tenn.

Our birds are farm-raised. Send us your order and start right
STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

WALKER BROS., R. 1, MADISONVILLE, TENN.

How About Maturing Pullets—Your Pullets

Did you succeed last year in getting your pullets to laying in the fall? I can help you in this if you will let me. I have had hundreds of students the past two years in all the needs of poultrymen for practical help. These lessons have been printed in convenient form—handy, short—and are mailed in a single package for one dollar. Covers one year's work with chicks and hens.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, Box H, BELLINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

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Wedding Invitations richly engraved in our own plant.

Send us your Fine Watches to be repaired.

HOPE BROS. JEWELERS, 519 Gay Street
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Fence Town Fanciers Club.

At a recent annual meeting of the Fence Town Fanciers Club, Adrian, Mich., J. E. Holyoke was elected President; George L. Alban, Vice President; F. V. Judson, Sec'y.; D. D. Eldridge, Ass't Sec'y.; R. J. Stange, Treasurer. Show dates, Dec. 8-14, 1908. Judges, Chas. Cram, J. W. Mulnix. F. C. Greenwald, Supt. The club is composed of enthusiastic breeders, is a member of the A. P. A. and expects to make this year's show even better than last year. F. V. Judson, Sec'y, Adrian, Mich.

Of Interest to Cornish Fanciers.

The American Cornish Club now numbers over 100 members, and bids fair to reach the 200 mark before the show season opens again next November. Breeders of all varieties of the Cornish fowl are most cordially invited to join this fast growing Club that is doing more and has done more in the past year to advance interest in the Cornish than has been done in the ten years previous. C. S. BRENT, Pres., Oconomowoc, Wis. F. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y-Treas., Minneapolis, Minn.

Has The Right Name.

Livermore, Ky., March 17, 1908.
Industrious Hen Co.:
GENTLEMEN—Please find enclosed check for \$5, payment on my ad. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN certainly has the right name. She has gotten some nice orders for me in the short time she has had my ad. Yours truly,
A. A. CHIVERTON.

Does It Pay?

Dear Sirs:—I sold my Wyandottes within five days after your last month's issue containing my ad, and have had a number of inquiries about my Buff Leghorns. Have just sold them today. "It pays to advertise."
Yours truly, E. C. HAMILTON.

\$10,000 Poultry Book.

The new book, "The Perfected Poultry of America," has been finished. All who may be interested in this book may be furnished with a circular containing specimen pages. Every one anxious to know more of real quality and how to produce it, and how to recognize quality when they have it, should secure a copy of this book. The price, which is \$2.50, is a modest sum when the real value of the book is taken into consideration. This book contains over one hundred full page illustrations of all poultry bred in this country and used for exhibition purposes. Parti and tri-colored birds are shown with the feathers from each section printed with the illustration. This teaches the kind and character of markings found upon the best specimens that have ever been shown. This book is an object lesson that can well be studied and made use of by every one in mating their fowls, and shows what has been done and what can be done in the way of producing beautiful specimens. No one can hope to succeed without this book, providing they are anxious to learn the lesson of how to produce better and better stock each year.

C. W. Best Says "The Hen is the Best."

Charlotte, N. C., March 11, 1908.
Industrious Hen Company:
GENTLEMEN—Your paper has been highly recommended as an advertising medium by Mr. Z. A. Hovis, of this city. As for the reading matter, I will say it is one of the best to which I subscribe. What the Southern states need is a good, lively poultry paper, which THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN certainly is. Most of the other journals deal with the conditions as they are in the North and West, and are liable to be misleading to poultrymen located in the South. Yours truly,
C. W. BEST.

THIS is the time of year when all poultrymen are studying chick feeding. A good many hatches are off, more are coming off every day. The problem is how to raise the most and secure quickest development.

Proper Feeding of Baby Chicks

are rightly adapted properly, prepared feeds?

The safest advice that can be given to all such is to pin their faith to some well known valuable food such as the celebrated Purina Chick Feed from the Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

This food consists of a great variety of properly milled seeds and grains. It is regarded by well posted poultrymen as a great life saver.

By using Purina Chick Feed you will be assured of

- A food of right ingredients.
- A food chicks can digest.
- A food scientifically balanced.
- A developing food and one that will keep chicks in perfect health and secure rapid, uninterrupted growth.

It is worth while once in a while to break away from the old ways of doing.

Chick feeding is all-important in chick raising. It is certainly worth while to adopt the new way of feeding when Purina Chick Feed enables poultrymen to raise practically all the chicks they hatch.

If you are skeptical, try it as an experiment.

And watch results. You will find the experiment a paying one.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

Largest Exclusive Breeders of Reds in the South.

All birds standard bred, correct color, and shape. None but the best allowed to live. Eggs for hatching a specialty. List of winnings, with matings for 1908 free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs from Prize Pens, \$2.00 per 15. Special prize matings \$3.00 per 15.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM,

WEST DURHAM, N. C.

Pearl Grit

Hard, shining, sharp; just what old hens and new chicks scramble for. Makes muscles, bones, shell, yolk, feathers. 3 sizes. Free booklet, "True Grit," tells why "Pearl" means economy. Write. THE OHIO MARBLE COMPANY. Box 225, N. Wayne St. Piqua, O.



Poultry Show Record and Guide.

A Year Book of Facts and Fancies in the Poultry World.

Editor J. H. Drevenstedt
Business Manager Leon Tietenberg
Illustrations by Arthur O. Schilling
The object of the publishers has been to compile an ever ready reference book for poultrymen and breeders, containing every piece of available information which can be of any possible value.


Some of the Star Attractions:

A full and complete report of all recognized shows, dates, awards, entries, Judges, etc.
A complete club directory, giving officers, dates of shows, etc., giving winners and the

POULTRY

SHOW RECORD

AND GUIDE



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Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at last by Chase's Special Blood and Nerve, Kidney and Liver Tablets which force new life and strength into the paralyzed parts. A month's trial will convince you. Write for full particulars.—P. 3.
Dr. Chase, 224 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



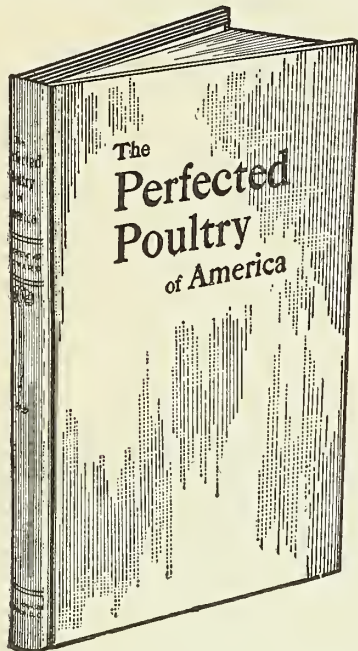
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6x9 inches, and is handsomely bound in cloth and stamped in gold. It contains 257 pages, with 117 full page plates. Sample pages, showing beautiful full page illustrations, free. The price is \$2.50 a copy, including a year's subscription to this journal. Every breeder and fancier of Standard-bred Poultry should have a copy. You need it to make your Poultry knowledge complete. Make all remittances payable to

The Industrious Hen Company,
Knoxville, Tennessee

Orders From Six States.

The Industrious Hen:—The advertisement you have been running for me in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN I intended to have run through the breeding season, but I am getting as many orders as I can fill from the one ad. I have received orders for eggs and stock, from six states—Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky and Virginia. I am well pleased with THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium.—GARRETE E. BAILEY, Jonesboro, Tenn.

WE WILL PUBLISH YOUR ADVERTISEMENT FOR \$1.50 AN INCH, NET. LESS IN PROPORTION FOR LARGER SPACE AND LONGER TIME. FORMS CLOSE ON THE 25TH OF EACH MONTH.

Can't Help Renewing It.

Oakford, Pa., March 28, 1908.

The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.:
DEAR SIR:—Your favor received calling my attention to the expiration of my contract—how can I help renewing it, when I get such good results from THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN? I cheerfully send my check enclosed, for the next quarter. Good stock, winning at America's leading shows, and good advertising, are bound to produce results. Yours truly,

WM. F. FOTTERALL.

Got More Than She Paid For.

Editor Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

DEAR SIR:—In renewing my subscription to the *Industrious Hen* and enclosing ad. for the coming season (both of which I enclose herewith), it is a real pleasure to say that I feel that I have always got more than I paid for, from your excellent paper, both as a reader and advertiser. My very modest ads. last season sold me more eggs and stock than I could deliver and repeat orders have been most gratifying. My customers have come from as far away as New Orleans, and while I feel that the repeat orders are naturally owing to the quality of what I delivered, it is certainly true that ninety per cent, of all my original orders came from ads. in your paper, though I also used several others.

Thanking you, I am

Respectfully yours,

MRS. WM. R. LUKE.

Nashville, Nov. 19th, 1907.

Seven Leghorns for a Farm.

Editor Hen:—Have had very satisfactory results from my ad in THE HEN. Sold six or eight settings of Orpington eggs; sold the Wyandottes and traded my seven Buff Leghorns for a farm of 86 acres. How is that for a good price for seven chickens? Does it speak for the good quality of my birds, or the poor quality of the farm? It is but fair to add that I made the trade with my father-in-law. Will discontinue my ad for a month or two, as I have neither stock nor eggs for sale now. Best wishes for THE HEN. She sure is "industrious."—E. C. HAMILTON, Abingdon, Va.

A Fine Dip.

An excellent dip for fleas is made by putting two pounds of Babbit's concentrated lye in two quarts of water; let stand till cool; then add all the powdered sulphur the lye will absorb (about three pounds) and add to thirty gallons of water and keep covered when not in use. This dip will also be found of value in the treatment of mange or eczema.

The man who rode on the first railroad in New York, the "Mohawk and Hudson River," has told the story of his boyhood experiences, and it will be published, with interesting illustrations, in an early issue of *St. Nicholas*. A specially timely hot weather feature of the magazine will be a story of Hawaiian water fun, entitled "A Boy's Paradise in the Pacific."

Does it Pay to Advertise in the Hen?

The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find check for \$19.60 for account in full to date. Have just sold pen of birds for \$50.00 and another for \$75.00, for which I give *The Industrious Hen* full credit, and from present prospects think I will run short on eggs, as I sold my hens down to 150, and so far am just catching up on orders.—Jas. M. Butler, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The Industrious Hen, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—I have sold all of my birds I had to sell, so find copy for change of ad. for eggs only. I have had splendid success; sold one bird for ten dollars and this was through a classified ad., so you see it pays to advertise in a good paper like THE HEN.

Very truly yours,

Mar. 9, 1908.

HERBERT HENRY,
Winchester, Ky.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We will have six pens of this favorite breed this season and will be prepared to furnish you with eggs at reasonable prices.
PARK POULTRY PENS, Miss Alice Pelton, Mgr.
Cor. 26th and W. End Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Blue Blooded, Well Bred, Well Raised Winners. My birds are good to eat, good to lay, good to show. Won at Knoxville, Dec. '06, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen; club specials for best cock, hen and pen and Grand Silver Cup of Na. S. C. Buff Orpington Club. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

A. C. COCHRAN -- KNOXVILLE, TENN.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM S. C. B. Rocks & S. C. B. Leghorns

I have also stock to sell of M. B. Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Rankin strain and Brown Leghorns. The turkeys are large, well marked, bred from my 49 1-2 pound tom, are strong and hearty. Have a large range.

GEO. E. PATTON,

Morganton, N. C.

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No farmer should think of buying a home before seeing a copy of the Journal. It has nearly 4,000 farms, city property and stocks of goods advertised in it, and reaches 50,000 readers each issue. Advertising rates 2c per word. Send 10c in silver for a two months' trial subscription.

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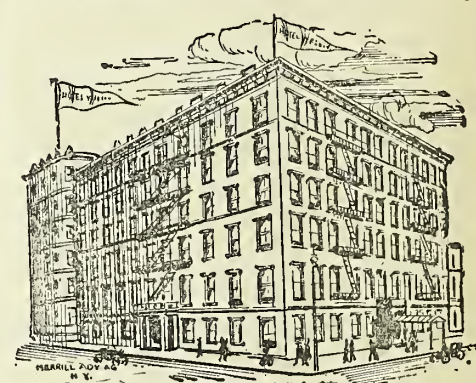
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SPECIAL—100 White Envelopes—100 Note Heads and 100 Business Cards printed and sent postpaid for 85c. Standard cuts of different breeds furnished free. We guarantee a satisfactory job or we agree to refund your money and charge you nothing for printing. 1000 6x9 Circulars (book paper) printed and sent postpaid for \$1.00. Address,

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One block from UNION SQUARE, Surface, Elevated and Subway Cars. Midway between leading WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES and THEATRES, and yet far enough from Broadway to insure COMFORT and FREEDOM from the noise and bustle of that thoroughfare.

PERFECTLY QUIET Locality and HOME-LIKE in every respect.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. EUROPEAN PLAN
Single Rooms, \$1.00 per day and up. Room with Bath, \$2.00 per day and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$3.00 per day and up.

American Plan \$3.00 per day and upward
Club Breakfast. Table D'Hôte Dinner

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MRS. BELL WEBB TYLER

Proprietors

"THE PINES" POULTRY FARM

—BREEDERS OF—

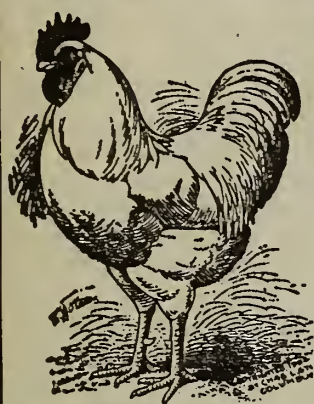
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

We have as good as any with no exception. Special Reduced Prices the balance of this season in S. C. White Leghorn eggs. We are going to sell eggs from our special exhibition mating at \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. From our special utility at \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Write us your wants before buying elsewhere. We have Bargains for you.

"The Pines" Poultry Farm

A. N. BROWDER, Gen. Mgr.

Anniston, Ala.



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I have a limited number of Cockerels and Pullets for Sale. They are farm raised; bred to lay, and do it. I am now offering eggs from prize winners \$2 per 15.

D. P. WALKER, Route 1, SWEETWATER, TENN.

HIGH CLASS SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS FOR SALE.

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Was taken away from its editor by an up-to-date re-organization scheme which froze Mr. Watson out.

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While these have the same purpose, they are wholly different in make-up. They make a specialty of explaining and advocating true Jeffersonian principles, but they contain choice stories, serials, and general literature to interest every member of the family circle.

At this time, when a Presidential Campaign is opening, and all citizens are keenly interested in governmental questions, no one should be without the Jeffersonian. Address Thos. E. Watson, Thomson, Ga.

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Kill themselves over worn-out, heavy sewing machines, when they can buy a beautiful, new, light-running one for only \$16. It is more than foolish. It is suicidal. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN machine is the regular \$45 machine, selling all over the country by agents; and to be candid with you, their machine doesn't cost the jobber any more than ours—but the difference between \$16 and \$45, which is \$29, must go to the jobber and the agent. We are satisfied if we get paid for our advertising. Don't want any profit, and that's why it is offered to you at a small margin over what it cost to manufacture. It is high arm, drop head, has all the attachments, light running, guaranteed for a life time and sells for \$16, cash in advance. No deviation from these terms. A year's subscription to THE HEN free. Send for illustrated circular to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

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Winners at New York, Jamestown, Nashville, Louisville and all leading shows of Silver Trophies. Cups and special prizes for shape and color. Eggs half price. Circular free.

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My breeding pens now for sale. Also layers in any numbers. Write me. Circular.

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TO

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WHITE WYANDOTTES

By mating our best layers to males from hens with records of 204 to 247 eggs in one year, we have developed in our strain, an inherited capacity for large egg production which makes them persistent layers the year around. Our circular tells more about them.

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Andover, Mass.

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Half Price Sale of Reds.

To make room I will sell at half price heretofore asked. One and two year old breeding stock of my fine S. C. R. I. Reds; also eggs at half price. R. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.00. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, 25c each.

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Madisonville, - Tenn.

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2½ cents a word each month for one, two or three insertions; 2 cents a word each month for four or more insertions. A 25 word card will be run six months for \$2.50; one year for \$4.50. A small cut illustrating a breeder of 25 words or more will be used for 50c extra.

Numbers and initials count as words. Please count the words correctly and avoid delay. We keep no books with this department and CASH MUST INVARIA-BLY ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

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SHENK'S ANCONAS are greatest layers known. Laid all last winter and laying now. 15 Eggs, \$1.25; 30, \$2.00. Clarence Shenk. Box H, Luray, Va. 49

BUCKEYES

BUCKEYES—Eggs \$2.00. Circular. Lindley Place, Meshoppen, Pa. 49.

BUCKEYES, "Kentucky Cardinal Strain," (registered). Eugene Cowles, Shelbyville, Ky. 54

BLUE ANDALUSIAN

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—White Faced Black Spanish and S. C. White Leghorns bred from first prize winners for sale. Eggs in season. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn 49

THE MAJESTIC Blue Andalusians. Finest blood known, wonderful winter layers. First prize Richmond, Jamestown, and Washington. Stock and eggs for sale. V. H. Council, Warrenton, Va. 52

DUCKS, GEESE AND TURKEYS

WILD MALLARD DUCKS (crossed) great layers and decoys. Twelve eggs \$1. Eddie Rousey, Roadhouse, Ill. 49

30 VARIETIES Geese, Ducks, Chickens. Catalogue free. Minkle & Co., Mapleton, Minnesota. 49

FOR SALE—50 Mammoth Pekin Ducks; 25 Yearling Black Wyandotte hens and cocks. F. C. Sites, N. Dover, Ohio. 49

FOR SALE—M. B. Turkeys. Eggs, 9 for \$3.00. Young toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00 each. White Wyandottes' eggs, 15 for \$2.00. Jacobs & Mason, Beech Grove, Tennessee. 50

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS. Lay like Leghorns. My ducks layed ten months last year. Feathers will pay keep. Eggs clear profit. Eggs \$1.00 per 11. Ernest Parks, Scottsboro, Ala. 49

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Everlasting layers. Yards headed by drakes from imported stock. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$3.00 per 33. Free circulars. J. R. Durrett, Springfield, Ky. 52

FOR SALE—2 Pekin drakes, \$1 each. Barred P. Rocks, Brown Leghorn, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin ducks, 8 weeks old, 50 cents each; ready after July 20. Eggs \$1 setting. Drury B. Baskerville, 823 7th, Ave., S. E., 49



SUPERB SWAN, Black and White; Peerless Pea Fowl, Common and White; Ponderous Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Hungarian Partridges, Pheasants, Quail, Breeders and Eggs, Swiss Milch Goats. Stamped Envelope for reply. Golden West Water-fowl Rancho, Joliet, Ills. 50

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PIT Bull Terrier for sale—Terry, four years old, pure white, 35 lbs., out of Spry Girl, by Robinson Terry. A fighter, quick and game, \$25. Knox Collie Kennels, 617 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn. tf

SCOTCH Collie Pups for sale, of the best blood in America and from Imported champion and prize winning stock. Tricolor and sable and white from \$10 to \$25 each. Knox Collie Kennels, Knoxville, Tenn. tf

GAMES

IF YOU want some Pit Games for less than their value, write me, they are fine. R. M. Caldwell, Hymer, Ala. 49.

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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs from first prize Madison Square Garden, New York, winners guaranteed to hatch. Illustrated price circular free. G. A. Clark, Seymour, Indiana. 49

MINORCAS—Continued

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PHEASANTS and all other ornamental land and water fowl and eggs for sale. A. S. Heinrich, P. O. Box 18, Baldwin, L. I. 49.

WANTED—Angora male kitten. State age, color and price. Box 25, Embreeville, Tenn 49.

FOR SALE or exchange for White Leghorns or Wyandottes, 2 female, pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark. 49.

YOUNG man with some experience wishes position as assistant on poultry plant. Davy B. Cooney, Worth, Mich. 49.
Roanoke, Va. 49.

EGGS for hatching, Black Langshans, Anconas, Single Comb Buff and White Leghorns. Won Purina Cup at Harrisonburg, Va., show. Address John S. Wenger, Dayton, Va. 51

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs, Thompson strain. Fifteen for One Dollar. Mrs. Ora M. Hine, R. 5, Newbern, Tennessee. 49

"PHEASANT Farming," illustrated booklet, 25c. Tells all about pheasant rearing. A profitable and ideal industry for the South. Simpson's Pheasant Farm, Box G247, Corvallis, Oregon. 49



Everything on Buff Leghorns at Richmond show. Circulars free. Also so Brown Leghorns and White Rocks. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. J. N. Coffman, Edinburg, Va. 50

JOIN—The Rhode Island Red Club of America. Send one dollar to Geo. P. Coffin, secretary, Freeport, Me., with your name and address and become a member—receive the club catalogue—Red Hen Tales—and compete for club prizes. The only up-to-date club. 51

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BRED TO LAY Barred Rocks, Burr Oak strain. Choice, vigorous birds and great layers. Write for prices. Geo. W. Kuhn, Box 13, Hyattville, Delaware Co., Ohio. 49

BARRED AND WHITE Plymouth Rocks. Prize Winners. Stock and eggs for sale. Utility eggs, 26 for \$1. Special pens from \$2 to \$5 for 15. Berry Poultry Yards, R1 Herndon, Virginia. 50

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HOMER PIGEONS—Guaranteed mated pairs, \$1.25 per pair. Sidney Johnson, Boydton, Va. 49.



ALUMINUM PIGEON BANDS. 20c per doz. \$1.00 per 100, 6 samples 10c. H. E. Bair, 540 Twilight Yards, Hanover, Pa. 58

HOMERS.—For squab breeding; mated birds; prolific breeders. Demand exceeds supply. Free illustrated catalogue. Missouri Squab Co., 3801 Shaw Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 57



100 Fantails in white, black and blue, \$1 each. Golden Seabright Bantam eggs \$2 per 13. Females score 93 to 94½. Lewis Culps, Pulaski, Tenn. 53

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Blue ribbon winners, eggs from high-class matings: \$1.00 and \$2.00 for 15. Eugene Lewis, Pulaski, Tenn. 50

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds for sale. Excellent stock. Write your wants. Eggs 15 for \$1.50. 30 \$2.50. R. I, Thos. N. Berry, Sweetwater, Tenn. 49

ROSE COMB Reds. I won at Washington show on five entries: 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet. Fine breeding cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching. Circular. Rev. D. McCulloh, Glencoe, Baltimore Co., Md. 49

SEVERAL VARIETIES

WHITE WYANDOTTES and Indian Games, Indian Runner and Muscovy ducks. Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. J. B. Abernathy, R. R. 5, Pulaski, Tenn. 51

SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds, and White Leghorns. Stock and eggs for sale. Miss Louise Beck, Columbia, Tenn. 50

SINGLE COMB Orpington and Leghorn, White, Buff, and Black. Eggs from first prize pens \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 15. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. W. Mays, Lynchburg, Va. 56

IF YOU WANT Black Spanish Anconas, Indian Games or Buff Leghorns, the kind that will win for you Send for Circular. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1 for 15. C. E. Wilcox, Federalsburg, Md. 50

FOR SALE—25 Fine Rhode Island Red and Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels and pullets for sale, \$1.00 to \$2.00. Eggs from select pens, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per setting of 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. G. Gott, Washington College, Tenn. 49

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BARRED ROCKS, Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Bronze Turkey eggs \$3.00 per dozen. Mrs. Julian B. Webb, Isbell, Ala. 52

\$1.00 to \$1.50 per 15 eggs. All kinds of Brahmas, Cochins, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks. Free circular. S. P. Ballard, Sharon, Wis. 51

PURE bred eggs from Barred, Buff and White Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, S. C. Buff and White Leghorns, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Partridge Cochins and Houdans, \$1 for 15. Cackling Hen Poultry Co., Grayson, Ky. 49

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK—15 Eggs, \$1.00; 30 Eggs \$1.80. White Rock, R. I. Reds, White Indian Game, Orpington, Minorcas, 30 Eggs \$2.00. Catalogue free. Clarence Shenk, Box H, Luray, Va. 49

WYANDOTTES

FOR BUFF WYANDOTTES—Eggs or stock. J. M. Workman, Burlington, N. C. 56

ELMER GIMLIN, Taylorville, Ill., White Wyandotte specialist. Exclusive business. Duston strain. Stock \$2 each. 15 eggs \$1; \$3 per 50, \$5 per 100. Catalogue free. 62

EGGS WHITE & COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES 10Cts. 49
EGGS FOR HATCHING. 10Cts.
EACH L. HELLER, Bridgeton, N.J. EACH

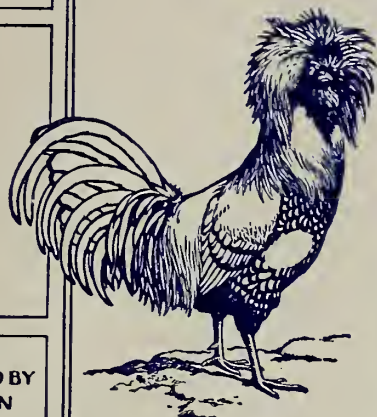
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—My birds won at Richmond, Jamestown, New York this season. Breeding stock at low prices. Circular for stamp. H. D. Brinser, Manchester, Va. 55

WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, winners at Jamestown, Madison Square Garden, state fair and other shows. Thomas & Coates, Evelyn Heights, Catlett, Va. 55

SILVER WYANDOTTES—S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, (Fishels). Vigorous, farm-raised, prize-taking birds. Eggs and stock in season. W. C. Day, Box 630, Greensboro, N. C. 50

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

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ILLUSTRATED



PUBLISHED BY
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ASSOCIATION

The above is a reproduction of the cover of the new Standard which contains nearly 400 pages, and has nearly 100 full page illustrations of male and female of the leading varieties. Many important changes and additions have been made, and no other changes will be made until July, 1910. You will be groping in the dark without this authority.

This book is the only authorized description of the different varieties of fowls and is issued by the American Poultry Association, who fix the price at \$1.50. It is the law which governs the judges in making their awards. You can neither buy, sell, show or breed thoroughbred fowls without it. We can furnish a copy of this book at above price postpaid. You can not know which birds to take to the show and which to leave at home without it.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN one year and the Standard, \$1.75.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN COMPANY
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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BIRDS

for the purpose of having

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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WALL MAP CHART FREE

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This is the Handsomest, Most Instructive and
Entertaining Premium that was ever
Offered by any Paper.

READ THE DESCRIPTION IN FULL:

You can study it every day and always find something new and interesting on it. For your children it is an education in itself, and wonderfully helpful to them in their school work. It should be in every home. This map is edited, published and engraved especially for this purpose, and is corrected up to date in every particular. Description: Three by four feet in size, printed on heavy oiled paper, in six resplendent colors, bound on the sides with tape, and mounted top and bottom with Japanned iron, with hangers attached ready for adjusting on the wall. Being mounted and bound in this way, the map is substantial and strong and will last ten years with ordinary use. This wonderful Wall Map has many features not found on any other map. On one side it shows a large map of your state, with a list of all counties and towns and an accurate index and marginal guide enabling you to find any desired point on the map in ten seconds. This list also shows what towns have a bank, a postoffice, rural free delivery service, and if there is no postoffice it gives the name of the town to which mail should be sent. All county seats are shown in red, and all congressional dis-

tricts are outlined in red and numbered in large red figures. An important feature is the distance between railroad stations, which is shown in miles between each station. The other side of the chart shows three maps, the world, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama. All three maps are from the latest corrected and revised plates, and the Panama map shows the Panama Canal just as it will be when finished, showing the artificial reservoirs, the dams, the spillways and other important features. Pictures of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Roosevelt, appear on this side, and also pictures of the present rulers of the world. Flags of all nations are shown in their actual colors. In addition there is the population of whites and blacks in all of the States of the Union. Also the total population and area of all of the states. Also the increase in population for the last thirty-eight years, and the crop statistics for each state. The map gives also Mercator's Projection of the World, with the different lengths of night and day in the various latitudes. In fact, this Wall Map is an Atlas in itself, and everyone should have it.

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<i>The Industrious Hen one year is</i>	\$.50
<i>The Cotton Journal is</i>	1.00
<i>The Wall Map Chart with a map of any Cotton State is</i>	2.00
		<u>3.50</u>


All of the above for \$1.50


Or if you will get us six subscribers to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c each, we will send the Map and Cotton Journal free as a premium.

**Be an Agent for Thirty Minutes and get this
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